

VOL. 75

NO. 12

textile bulletin

DECEMBER • 1949

"Dangerous Trends in Government" is the theme of a special section (Pages 55-82) containing eight articles—recommended reading to all mill men.

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These Outstanding Products Are Backed By Expert Southern Service

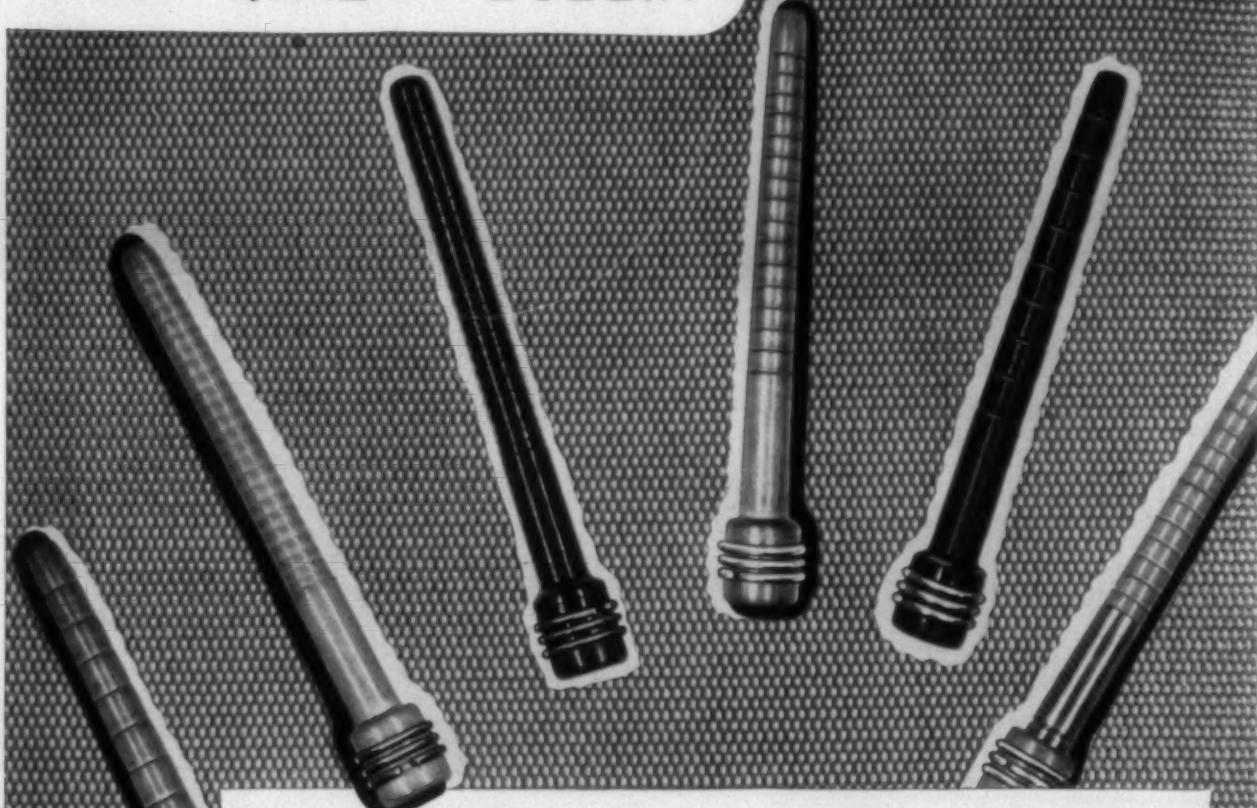
Chatham Manufacturing Co.: Slasher Cloth
Keller Tool Co.: Picker Motors and Pneumatic Tools
Benjamin Booth Co.: Card Clothing
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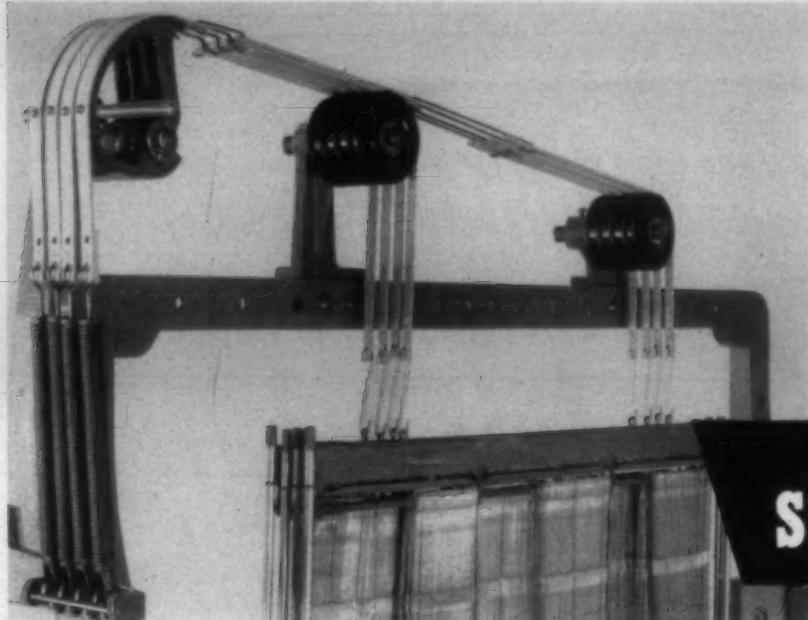
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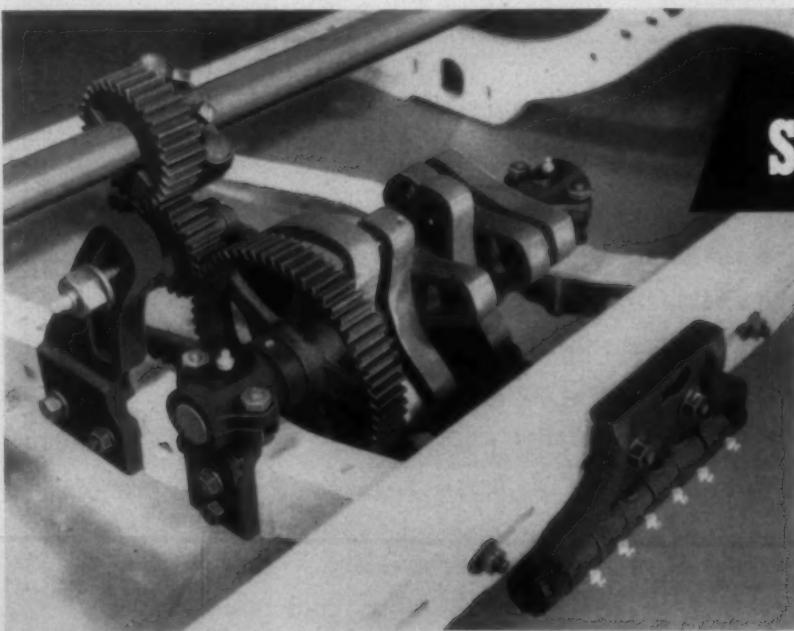


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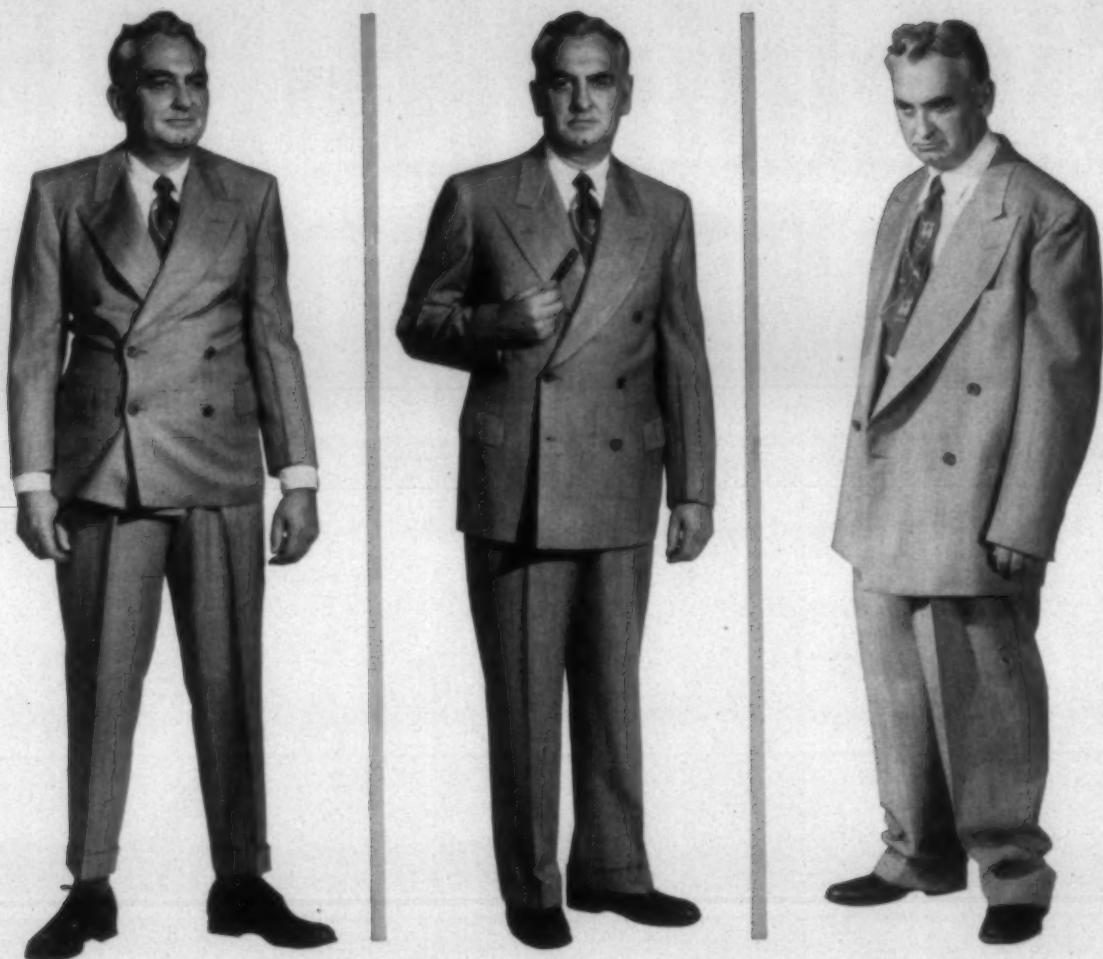
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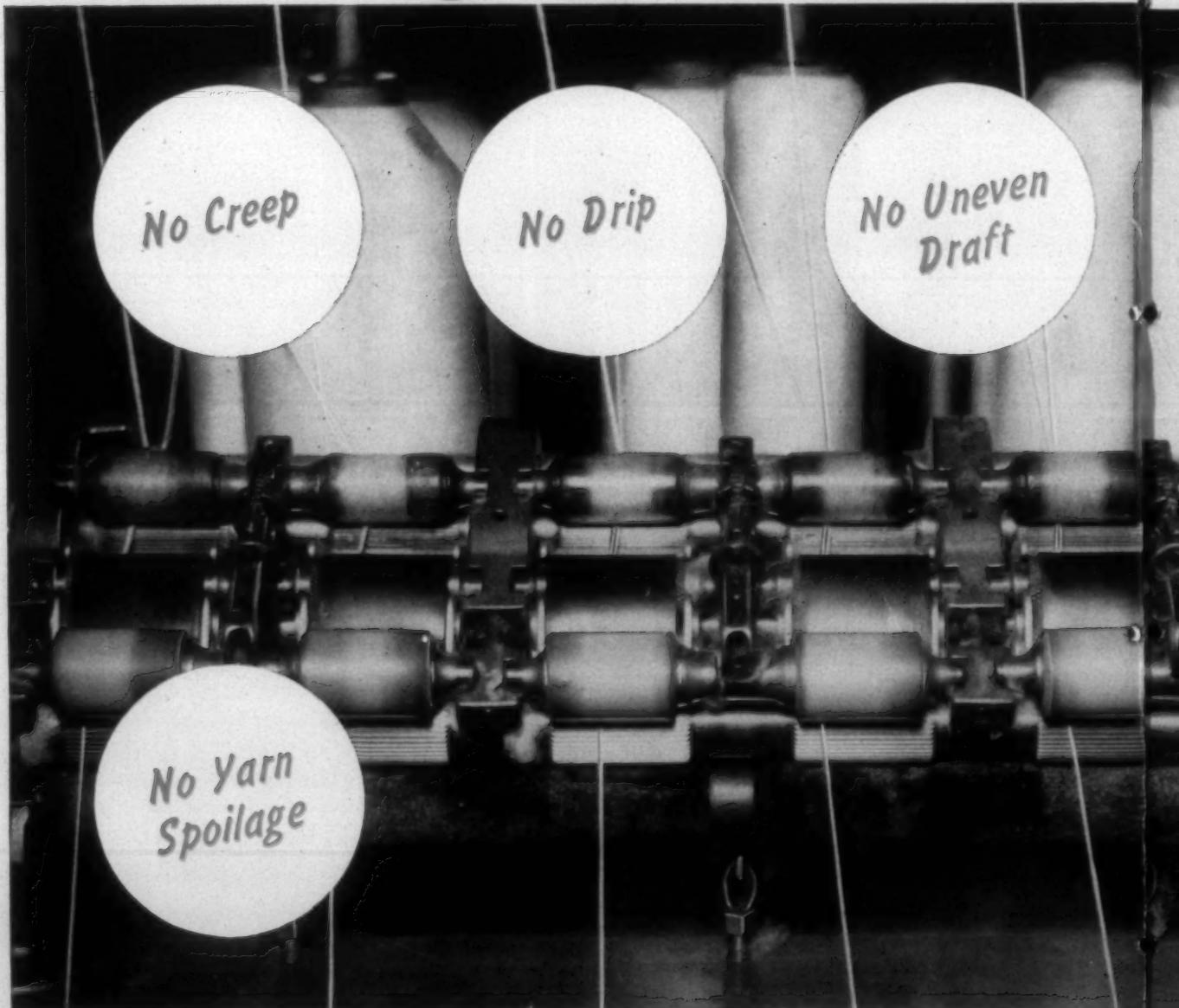
Barreled Sunlight Paints

In whitest white or clean, clear, pleasing colors,
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IT ALWAYS COSTS MORE NOT TO PAINT!



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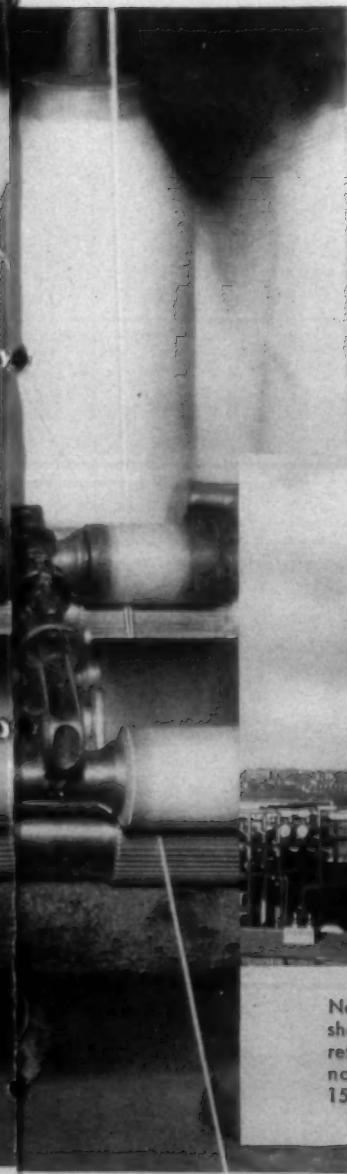
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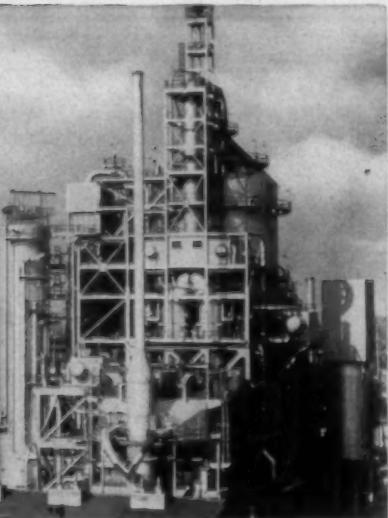
LUBRICANT Solves Room Problems

In the spinning room, production may be retarded unless the top rolls are lubricated properly. The problem is to provide adequate lubrication while avoiding creeping of the lubricant or drip onto bottom rolls. A lubricant spreading onto the roll cots will spoil the covering and stain the yarn.

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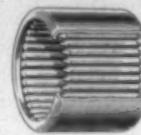
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5. Measurable saving in overall power consumption.
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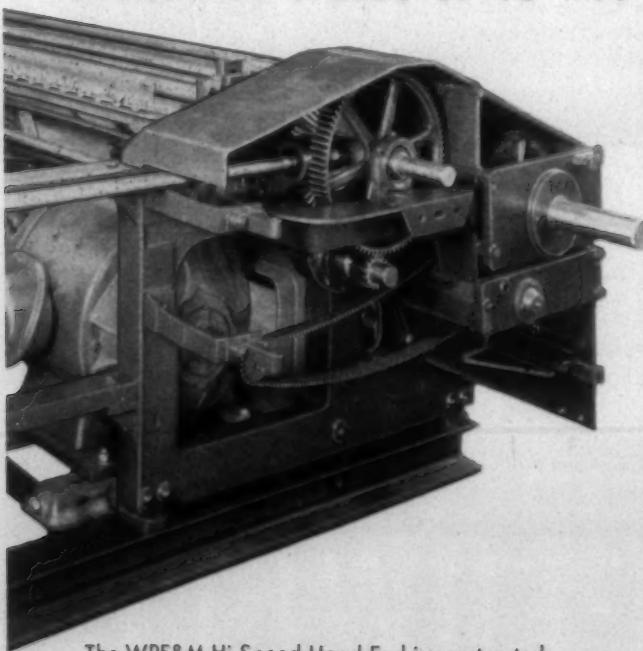
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MULTI-MOTOR DRIVE AND ACCURATE CONTROL
HOLD PRE-SET YARN TENSION CONSTANT AT
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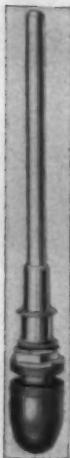
We will be glad to send you detailed information of this Head End's many other advantages . . . or make a survey in your slasher room if you desire.

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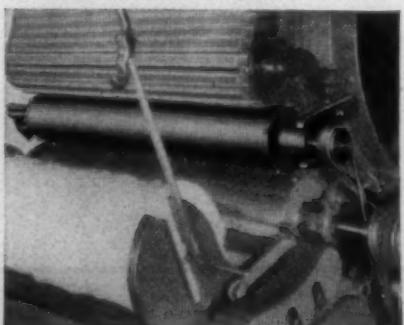
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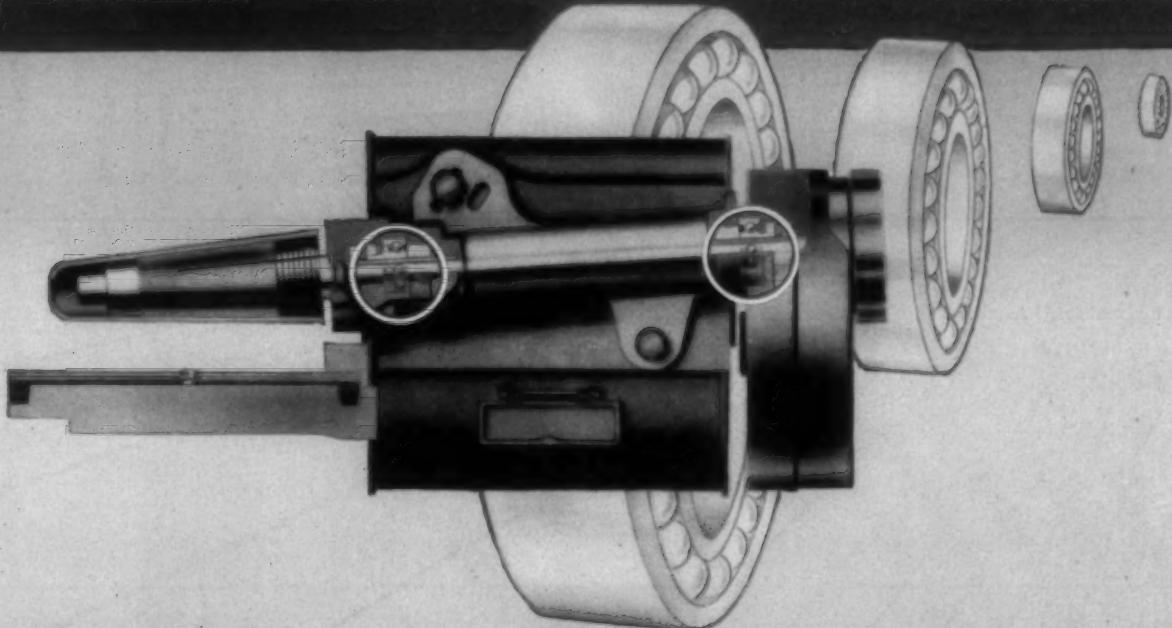
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In performance . . . in money-saving features . . . the dollar-for-dollar answer for filament and cotton thread yarn winding is Foster Model 75.

SOME OF THE OTHER IMPORTANT FEATURES OF THE MODEL 75:

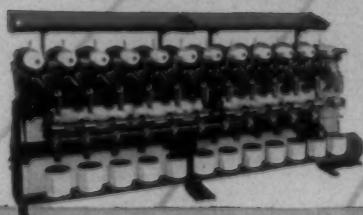
1. Winds standard Foster convex base cones or, with special added attachment, pineapple cones.
2. When equipped to wind pineapple cones, the starting traverse may be varied between 4" and 6".
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FOSTER MODEL 75 FOR WINDING FILAMENT YARNS OF ALL TYPES AND COTTON THREAD YARNS



WATCHING WASHINGTON

[Exclusive and Timely News from the Nation's Capital]

Truman's program to the new session of Congress will be campaign promise left-overs from the last session, with new plugs for his welfare state. It's being written chiefly, and edited, by Keyserling. It will lean far to the left, emphasize big spending as a basic aim of government, and call for higher corporate, and probably personal, income taxes.

Truman proposals will get a cold reception in both branches. Not even Truman expects them to be put through. He's laying the premise for next year's campaign, and for himself in 1952, if he decides to run. Aim of Truman forces is to keep the session in a noisy uproar. There will be a continuing string of proposals appealing to the turbulent masses, and offering more and more for nothing. Truman will lean heavily on union leaders and racially-conscious groups.

Both union leaders and "twin dealers" are promoting the concept that unbalanced budgets are not too much to be deplored; in fact, a good thing. Communists are helping them, sure in the knowledge that in the end it means a crack-up, or the opportunity for which Russia has been looking.

Much of the impetus for red ink spending will come from state and local governments, seeking federal grants for purely local projects. New Deal contingent is encouraging these proposals to make big federal spending effectual on home fronts, and in "tight" states and districts, in a campaign year.

Estimates of the Truman deficit for 1949 are now \$7 billion. New spending in the next session may raise it. Truman will ask Congress to launch on the biggest peacetime spending program in history, and will demand heavy tax increases. Among the items: \$6 billion for socialized medicine; \$6 billion for the Brannan plan, and \$4 billion for universal military training.

Congress will face its most bitter fight on tax revision. Republicans and Southerners are determined to start lowering wartime taxes. Pressure to repeal excises will be terrific. Any reduction will have to pass over a Truman veto.

Union leaders have abandoned hope of Taft-Hartley repeal until the 82nd Congress. They will focus in this session on ending seniority in committee jobs, and giving more power of dictation

WATCHING WASHINGTON

to top leaders. Seniority was adopted long ago to end log-rolling for jobs.

Top Truman leaders think it may be better to let Taft win in Ohio, and use him as a whipping boy in 1952. They are still looking for a candidate against him, but have decided they can't beat him.

John L. Lewis dodged a Taft-Hartley injunction and crack-down by sending miners back on a three-day week. He expects to win ultimately through dwindling coal stocks. He did not want a fact-finding board prying into the state of his pension fund.

Spreading gas pipelines are giving shivers to both Lewis and mine owners. Lines hitched to a Texas gas well are reaching into the coal and oil man's richest Eastern market. New lines authorized in last 12 months will add 2,600 million cubic feet to daily capacity, now nearly three trillion cubic feet.

Fear grows among rank-and-file workers that new pension plans of unions may make any worker over 45 a pension liability. In some industrial centers number of jobless in over 45 bracket is growing almost twice as fast as in younger groups.

Employers say it will take many months for details of these pension plans to shake down. Eventually they may become so complex as to restrict the area of collective bargaining. Costs of plans accepted so far are about equal to the round four wage demands.

Republican leaders are assiduously courting the States' Righters, and looking for a broad, common ground in objectives. They realize they cannot win a majority alone. Welfare state appeal in the big Northern cities is almost overwhelming.

C.I.O. efforts to oust its Communists probably mean several years of tough, dirty fighting. It will mean lots of trouble for industry, too. Some local unions have a majority of Communist members; in others the grip of Communist leaders is airtight.

Ban on secrecy of identity of key materials given to the Russians by Roosevelt may soon be lifted by Truman. One intent will be to shield possibly 100 well-placed New Dealers who knew of defense secrets and materials sneaked to Soviets in Lend-Lease. Feeling is prevalent in top circles that Russia is preparing for future war with every resource. They have not abandoned belief the Truman welfare program will blow up in a crack-up; the error has been in their timing of it.

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EVERY LOOM FIXER NEEDS THIS BOOK

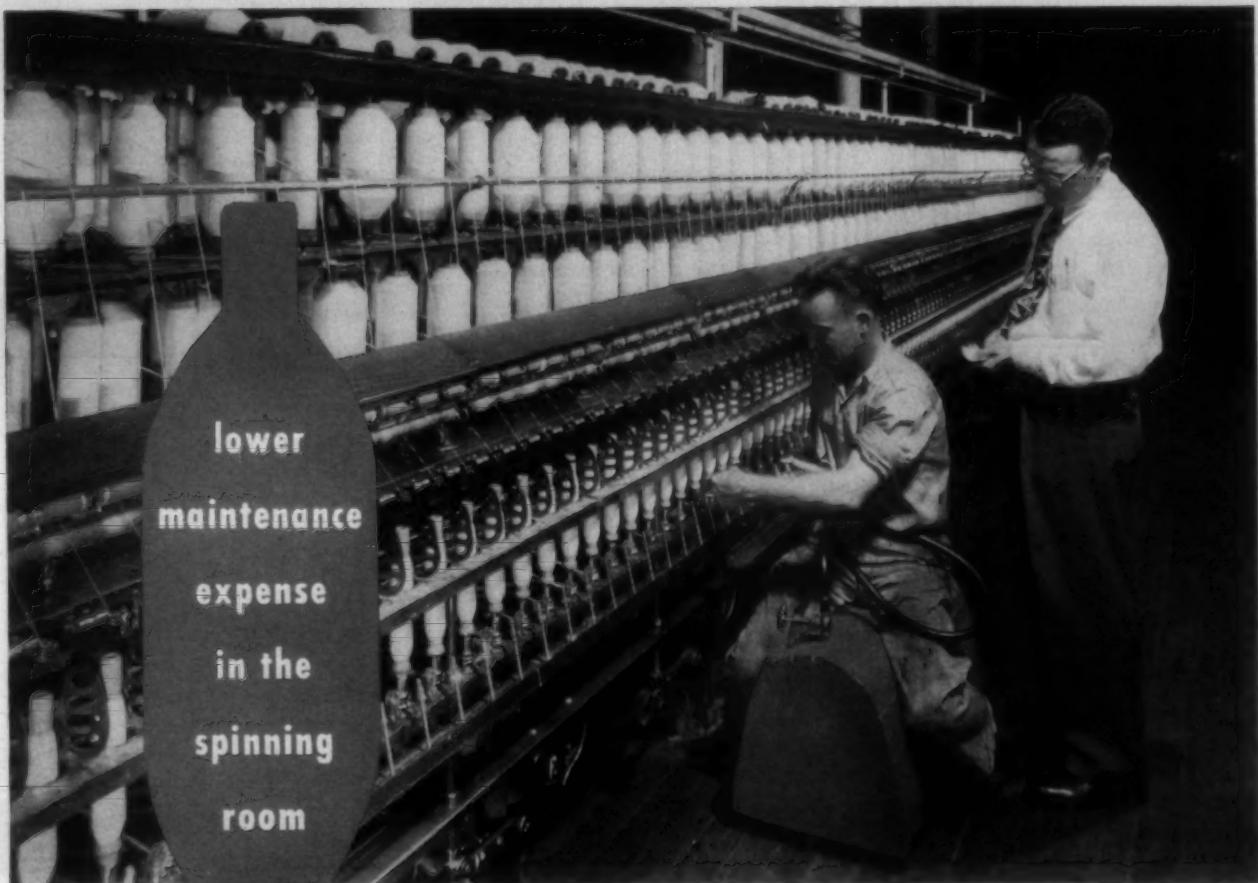
ERECTING, OVERHAULING and FIXING LOOMS—By Frank D. Herring—The popular series of articles, which appeared in Textile Bulletin for over a year, are now available in a single handy volume.

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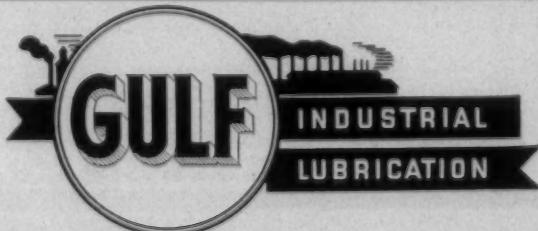
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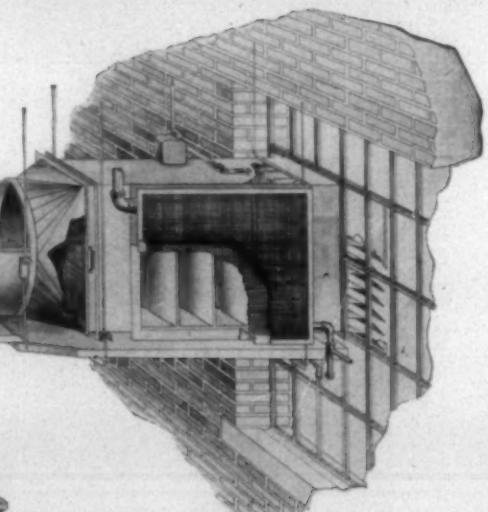
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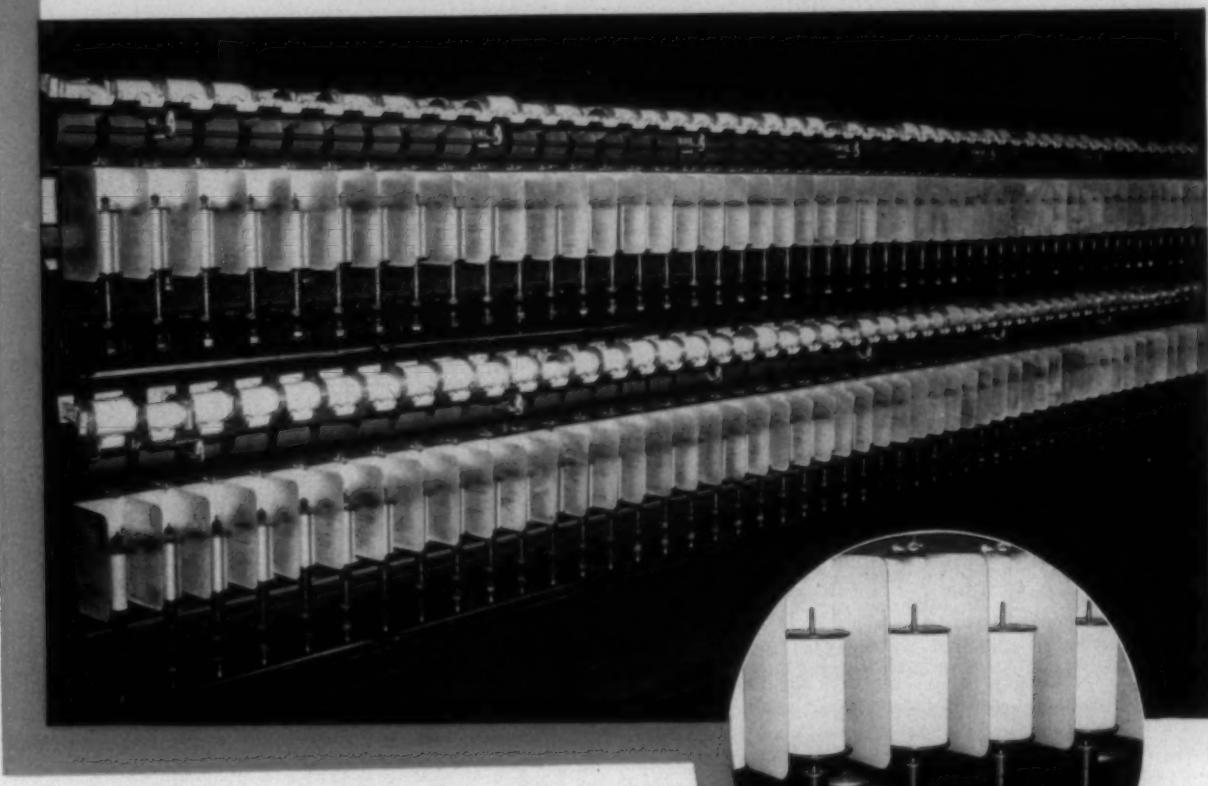
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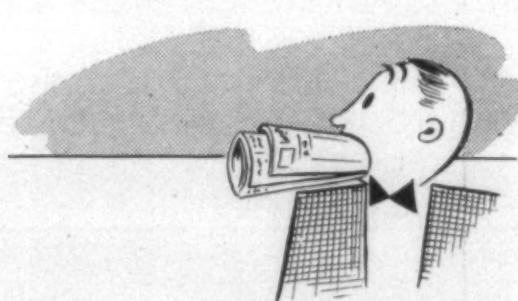
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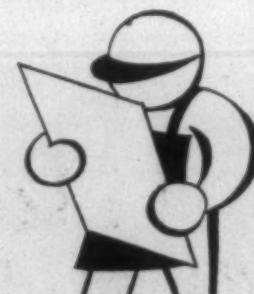
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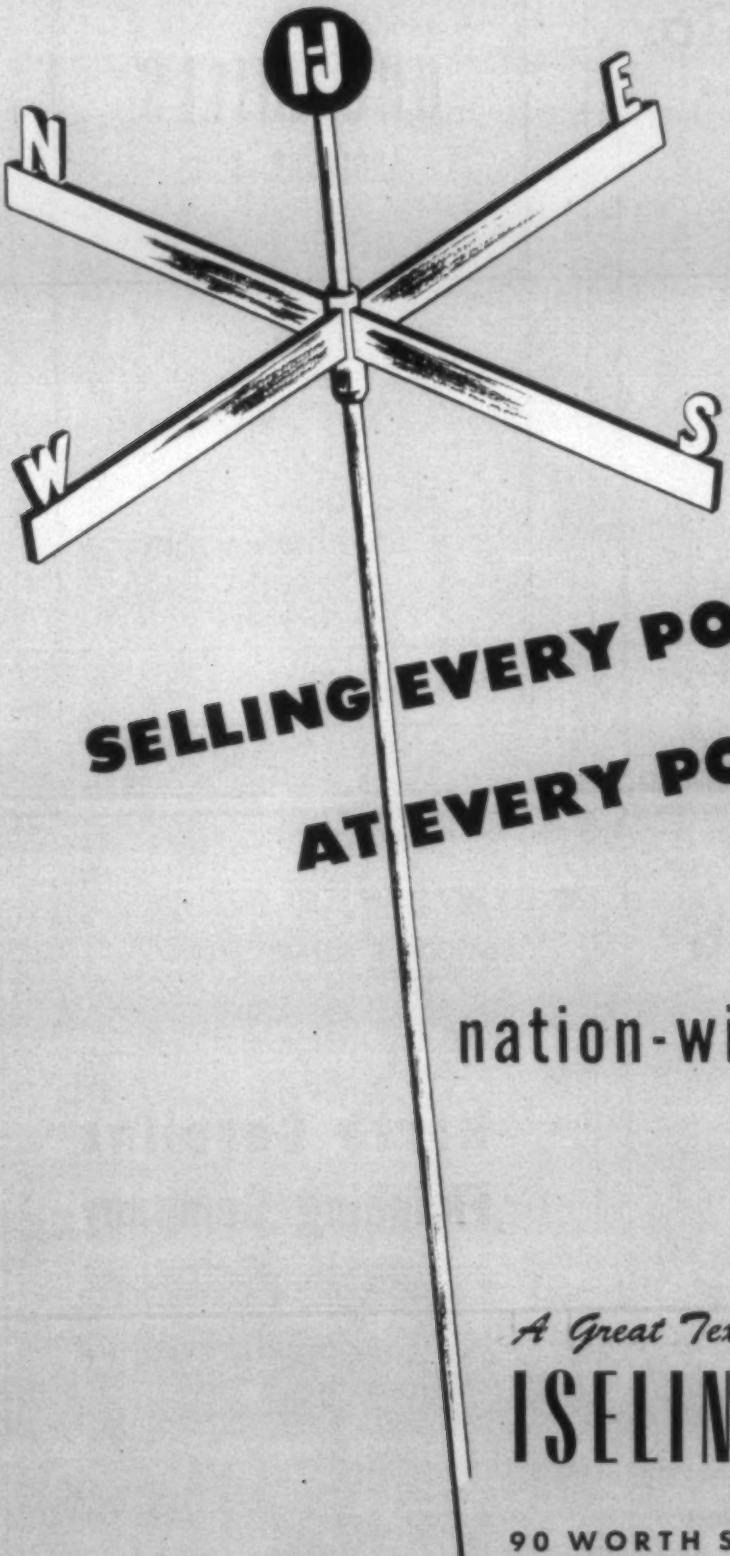
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North Carolina Finishing Company

SALISBURY, NORTH CAROLINA

New York Agent: W. T. JORDAN
Cotton — 320 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
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PATTERSON MILLS COMPANY

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.



40" Sheeting
Wide Dobby Grey Goods

ROSEMARY MFG. COMPANY

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

Jacquard Woven Table Napery
Napkins & Table Tops
Screen Printed Table Napery
Jacquard Woven Tickings
and Upholstery Fabrics



ROANOKE MILLS COMPANY

ROANOKE RAPIDS, N. C.

Fancy Colored Flanlets
Shirting Flannels
Wide Upholstery Fabrics
Wide & Narrow Tickings



For More Uniform Yarn . . . Better Quality Yarn

ROLL COVERINGS, LONG DRAFT APRONS

**Extra Durable Surface, Perfect Cushion,
and Exactly the Right Coefficient of Friction**

Overseers are finding many spectacular advantages in using Dayco spinning room products. With live, resilient rubber compounds reinforced with tough fabric, Dayco engineers have perfected Roll Coverings and Aprons that have absolutely uniform thickness, and have exactly the right coefficient of friction. The long-lasting surface is not affected by heat, cold, oils, humidity, dyes or hard ends. Manufactured

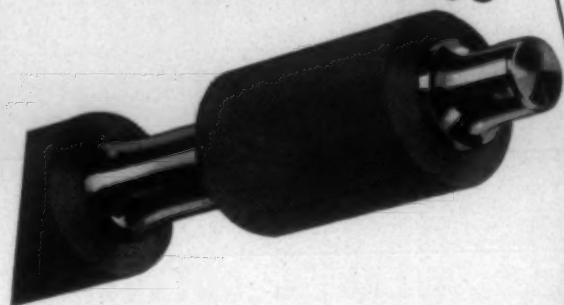
tured without laps or splices. Results—better, more uniform yarn.

Made by textile specialists in the heart of the textile industry (at Waynesville, North Carolina), Dayco Products are field-tested in nearby mills and textile engineering schools.

Let Daycos prove their money-saving advantages on your frames. Write: The Dayton Rubber Co., Textile Division, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, South Carolina.

8 reasons why you should use

DAYCO ROLL COVERINGS



1. Reduce number of ends down. Minimize lapping up.
2. Permit changing of yarn numbers without rebuffing.
3. Equally efficient for natural and synthetic fibers and synthetic blends.
4. Static-free. Reduce eyebrowing.
5. Easy to apply. One-piece construction.
6. Oil-proof. Won't swell.
7. Not affected by humidity or temperature change.
8. No grooving. Long life.

Type "C" for revolving clearers.
Type "S" for flat clearers.

6 Reasons why you should standardize on Dayco LONG DRAFT APRONS



1. Won't curl, split, crack, break, distort, stretch or groove.
2. Won't flip off. Won't pick up lint.
3. White drafting surface keeps yarn clean.
4. Will handle natural and synthetic fibers.
5. Nondirectional. Unaffected by hard ends.
6. Uniform thickness. No laps or splices. Smooth inside without ribs.

DAYCOS WIN COMPARISON TEST

In a North Carolina mill, Dayco Roll Coverings were tested against two other types of roll coverings for 1000 spindle hours. On ends down, the Daycos performed 27.7% better than one and 34.4% better than the other. Also, the Daycos had fewer lap ups.

MORE PROOF

In a South Carolina mill, running 20's warp rayon yarn, competitive tests were run for two days on new two-apron spinning frames with revolving top clearers. The frames using Dayco Roll Coverings had 35.8% fewer unclassified ends down than the frames using another type of roll covering. Also, the Daycos showed no grooving from hard ends, and no lap ups on the top rolls.

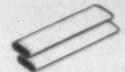
MORE DAYCO SPINNING ROOM PRODUCTS



Woolen and Worsted Cots. Give years of service. Insure more uniform spinning, with less matching-up.



Slasher Rolls. Insure more uniform sizing. Last longer. Not affected by starch.



Rub Aprons last longer. Stay put. Insure more uniform rubbing.



Condenser Tape. No stretch. Won't pick up lint. Less tendency to twist.



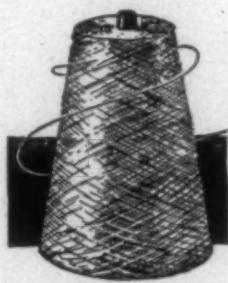
Sponge Cone Pads. Extra resiliency protects yarn.

Dayton Rubber

ROWAN COTTON MILLS

SALISBURY
NORTH CAROLINA

COMBED
KNITTING
YARNS



Neisler Mills

(INCORPORATED)

Manufacturers of

Drapery and
Upholstery Fabrics

Napkins

Kings Mountain, North Carolina

PICKENS MILL

PICKENS, S. C.



Narrow Sheetings

ATLANTIC COTTON MILLS

MACON, GEORGIA



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Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc.

Hope Mills, N. C.

Manufacturers of Cotton Yarns

24's to 40's

Single and Ply

Baker-Cammack Hosiery Mills, Inc.

*High Quality
Men's Novelty Hosiery*

BURLINGTON, N. C.

MOORESVILLE MILLS

MOORESVILLE, N. C.

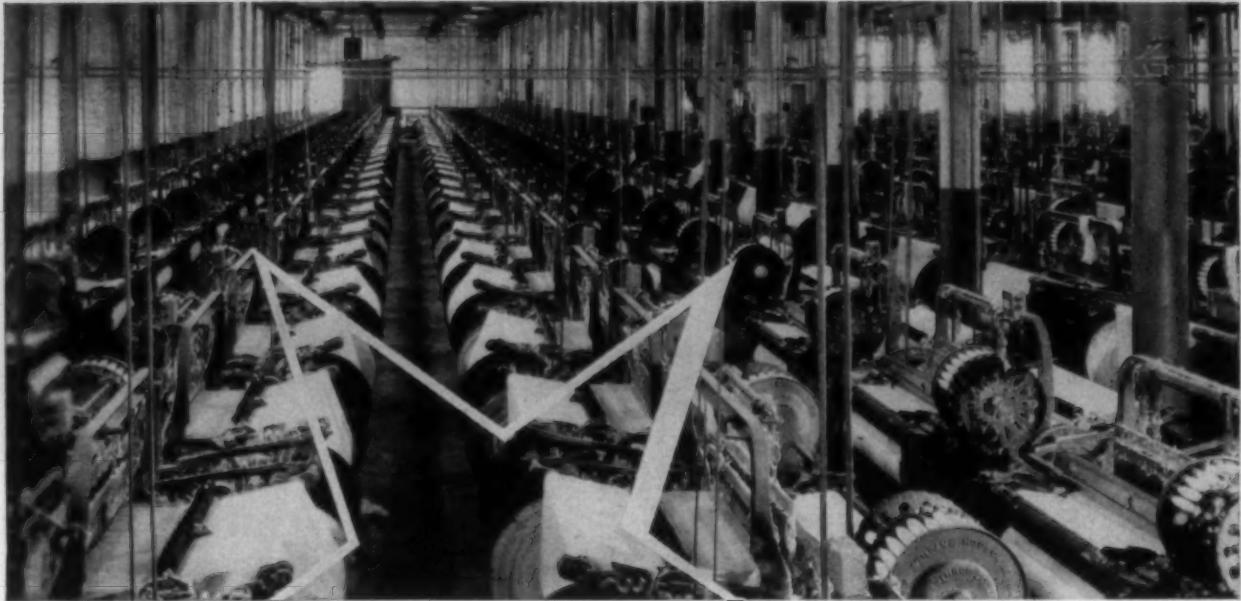
APPAREL
FABRICS

DECORATIVE
FABRICS



TOWELS

Sales — Empire State Building and 40 Worth St., New York City



Three-Star Leather Belting in the weave-room of a prominent mill.

3 STAR Leather Belting

SPECIFICALLY

MADE
FOR THE

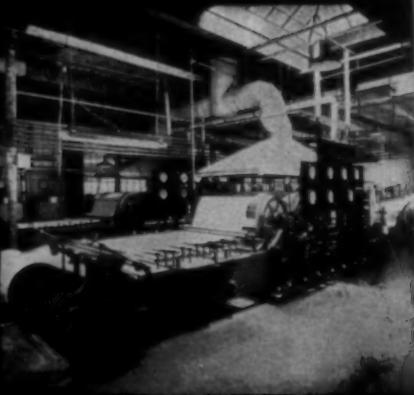
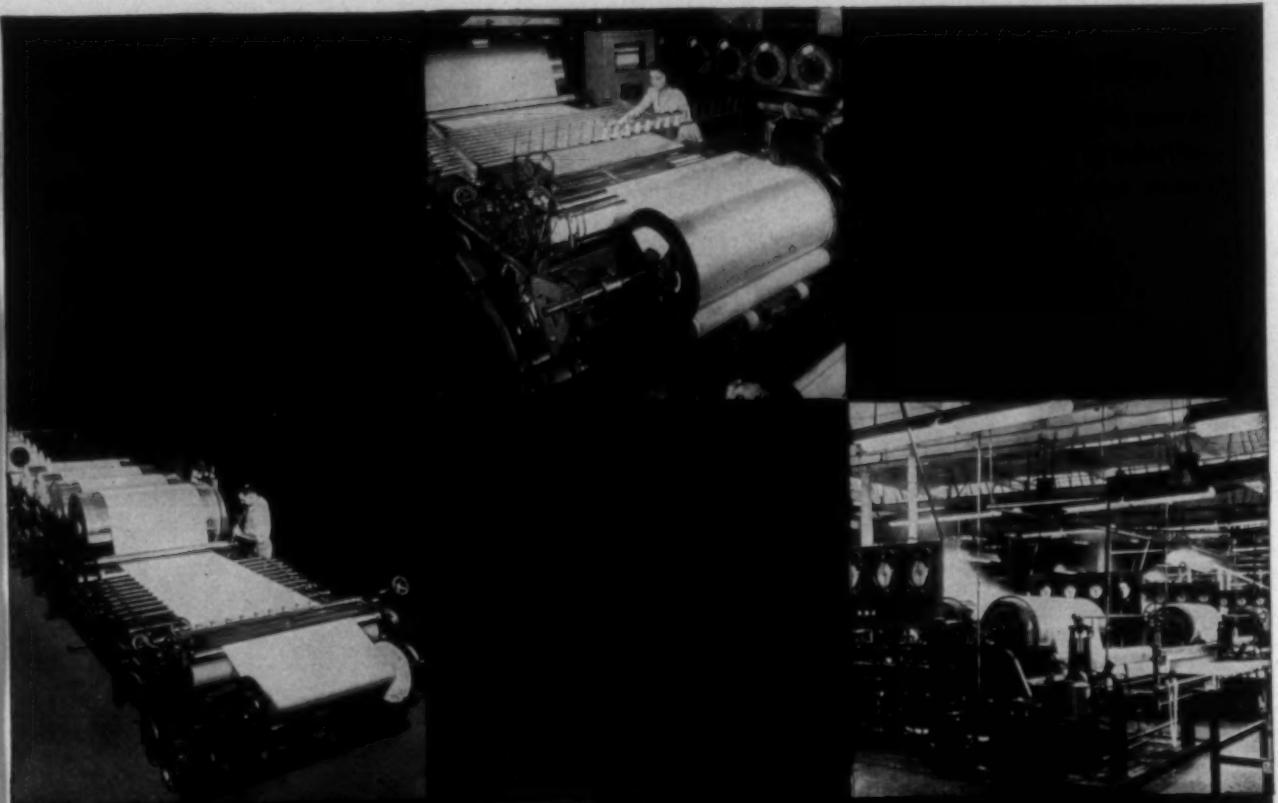
TEXTILE
INDUSTRY

An exclusive Charlotte product, especially designed and constructed to meet the particular demands of textile transmission. Its superb and continuous economical performance in many of America's leading textile mills is the result of complete control of its manufacture from the raw hide to the finished belt.

Selection of choicest quality leather, special tanning, currying and construction produces a belt of exceptionally high tensile strength, positive pulley grip and minimum stretch—all features desirable for textile industry power transmission.

**CHARLOTTE
LEATHER BELTING COMPANY**

CHARLOTTE • NORTH CAROLINA



Charles B. Johnson



Dorian

-designed pique housecoat
featured in current Linit® Starch national
magazine advertising in color promoting,
"the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons."



Idea with a bright future for you!

Cotton people pick up very few wooden nickels—they're a "show me" breed. Significant—

For more and more they're lining up behind "the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons" as the sure-thing promotion. And the reasons are good . . .

During 1949 this theme has demonstrated that crispness . . . starched crispness . . . is what women want in cottons. Proof?—

. . . Millions of dollars worth of magazine and newspaper editorial features! A national drumfire of mentions on the air and television, in dress-manufacturer and department store advertising!

No doubt about it—"the CRISP LOOK of starched cottons" sells cottons and that's why cotton producers are throwing support behind it.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY

17 Battery Place, New York 4, N.Y.

producers of starches for the textile industry



SANDOZ PRESENTS *The color achievement of the month*



Forever April

...BY DAN RIVER MILLS

The springtime colors in the fabrics of Dan River's new rayon suiting remain ever-fresh because they have been permanently captured by Sandoz CUPROFIX after-treatment.

This new method of after-treating the CUPROFIX line of *direct* colors preserves original shades against light, perspiration, dry-cleaning, hot wet

pressing and washing. The use of CUPROFIX does not reduce fibre strength or affect the qualities of wrinkle-resistant treatments.

The CUPROFIX method has made it possible to process many fabrics to suit customer requirements without the expense of vat dyes. Many types of fabrics are now being dyed the

CUPROFIX way at substantial savings in dyestuff costs — particularly when dyeing darker shades.

Ask the Sandoz representative to give you full information on the savings obtainable with CUPROFIX . . . particularly if you are using resins, you will be interested to learn about still faster colors with CUPROFIX.

SANDOZ CHEMICAL WORKS, INC., 61 VAN DAM STREET, NEW YORK 13, N.Y.
Application laboratories and stocks at Boston, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Chicago, Los Angeles, Toronto • Other branches at Providence, Paterson and Montreal

SANDOZ thinks ahead with textiles 



**THE PLANT THAT MAKES—
Only One Specific Type of Product—
WORLD FAMOUS "QUALITY" SOUTHERN SHUTTLES**

Perfection in design and construction must always be reached before a shuttle is trade-marked "Southern". That's why—in two short decades—they have become recognized as the world's leading shuttle.

Modern in every concept, they are produced in an air-conditioned plant specifically built for the exclusive straight-line production of just one product—the world's finest shuttle "Southern".

Each and every step of Southern Shuttle Manufacture, from selected dogwood to final inspection is scientifically controlled—with master craftsmen directing shuttle experts on each operation.

Pictured here is the home of Southern Shuttles, where dust is unknown, humidity constantly controlled. Interior views, display just a few of the many precision operations necessary in making world-famous Southern Shuttles. They illustrate the immensity of this one operation devoted to Southern Shuttle making, where dogwood is Tempered and characterized by grain structure and density.

After precision machining operations and tests, perfectly uniform Southern Shuttles step out to "Weave the World's Needs".

Featuring Tempered Dogwood (plain and fibre covered) and a complete line of shuttle eyes for every loom requirement. Satisfactory performance is guaranteed.

Consult with us on the specialized better shuttle of tomorrow.



1 Billet flanked high speed moulding machines form perfect shuttle blanks.

2 Routers operating in battery for motion profile cuts and intricate indentations.

3 Skilled craftsmen using secret formula and equipment in Bonding and Covering Dept.

4 Part of Automatic Shuttle Dept.—where precision machining is guided by expert hands.

5 A section of final Assembly—where perfect Shuttle bodies and precision machined fittings become complete units.

6 Interior Sectional View of part of the 100,000 sq. ft. of plant space.

7 One corner of the Eye Dept.—where patented scientific Southern Shuttle Eyes are made.

8 Tested continually throughout production—every shuttle must pass a final test and inspection.



SOUTHERN SHUTTLES

A DIVISION OF
STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.
PARIS, GREENVILLE, S. C.



WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Who Lives In Glass Houses?

THE political atmosphere continues to be saturated with "scare words" such as "selfish interest." Unfortunately, our President, who is supposed to be President of all people in the United States, deems it expedient to use the expression "selfish interest" for political purposes.

In the use of such a term the political intent is to breed distrust and hate against certain groups. An analysis of the term "selfish interest" and like terms bares the truth that the expression could be used to cover most all groups, even those being supported by the President and other politicians.

We note a headline in the *Labor Digest* which reads: "All men are born free and equally greedy." By and large, that headline statement is correct. It is true that some few people are so spiritually considered that services to their fellowmen is their sole motive in life. Comparatively speaking, such people are indeed rare.

In the United States it is just as natural for people to strive to benefit themselves as it is for an animal to seek food when hungry. Individuals and associated groups strive to improve their respective situations. If that is greed or if that constitutes "selfish interest" then few people fail to be innocent.

A survey of so-called "selfish interest" groups indicates that those who most frequently hurl that accusation are more effectively guilty than those they accuse. We believe that any unbiased person will find that to be correct. Before passing judgment we should first find out who lives in glass houses.—*The Textorian*, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

The Plan For Security

AT the 1946 opening exercises of Columbia University Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told the students that "the human being could not continue to exist if he had perfect security. . . . There is no struggle in perfect security."

We have never found where man was promised perfect security in this

life. It is a period of struggle and work from birth until the grave.

The state of being secure from fears and dangers, assurance of safety and keep is something that man must work out for himself in co-operation with his fellow man.

We have had a lot of plans given us and a lot of talk by would-be-savers of the land and country during the past ages. Our states and our government have gone a long way, trying to make life more secure for the race. But states and governments cannot guarantee security and easy living to individuals as a whole, regardless of what agencies or systems might be set up.

In the beginning of the human race

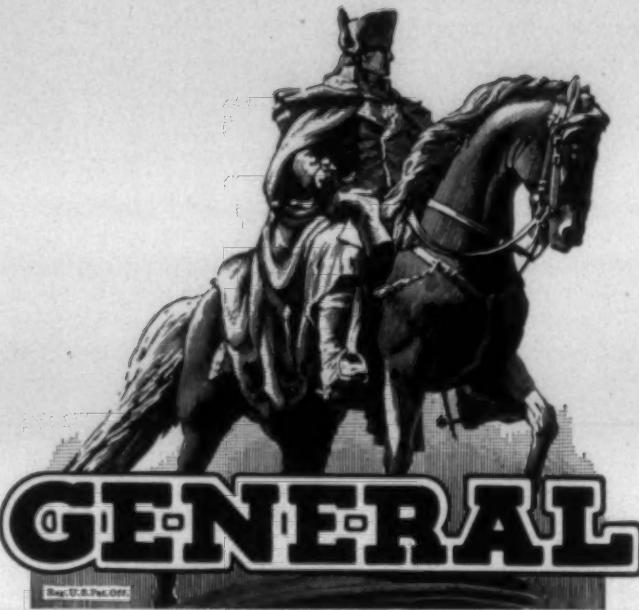
man was given the task of working out his welfare and security. No other can do that for him. Work is a necessity and when man quits or refuses to work, or produce, he begins to deteriorate. Inactivity brings on a tasteless and stale way of life, and death in the end.

A working man should be the happiest and most contented being to be found. To have a job on which one can go at the beginning of the day is a privilege and a right that only the free living of the world can enjoy.

To be able to work, to produce and to earn is the only means that man has that will offer him any form of security. If man is deprived of his in-

CONTROL EVERYTHING 'CEPT ME





High grade gas, by-product and steam coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



High grade, high volatile steam and by-product coal from Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



A laboratory controlled product blended to meet exacting stoker requirements. From Wise County, Va., on the Interstate Railroad.



The Premium Kentucky High Splint unmatched for domestic use. Produced in Harlan County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.



Roda and Stonega from Wise County, Va.

Our personnel with the experience gained through long and varied marketing activity assures effective servicing of any fuel requirement.

General Coal Company

123 SOUTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA 9, PA.

BRANCHES:

BLUEFIELD, W. VA. BOSTON
CINCINNATI NEW YORK

BUFFALO CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NORFOLK PITTSBURGH



High grade gas, by-product, steam and domestic coal—Pittsburgh seam from Irwin Basin, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on the Penna. Railroad.



Genuine Pocahontas from McDowell County, W. Va., on the Norfolk & Western Railroad.



High fusion coking coal for by-product, industrial stoker and pulverizer use from Wyoming Co., W. Va., on the Vgn. Ry.



Hazard No. 4 and No. 7 steam and domestic coal from Wis-coal, Knott County, Kentucky, on the L. & N. Railroad.

ANTHRACITE

Hazle Brook and Raven Run Premium Coal.

WHAT OTHERS ARE SAYING

Individual persistent drive to achieve his own security, by working and taking advantages of the opportunities within his own reach, he will have no freedom or security.

Give a man something to work at and something to strive for and he will continue to live.

The man who has a job and is working is the only one who has security. The working man should be the happiest being to be found.—*The Commentator*, Union Bleachery, Greenville, S. C.

'Economic Problem No. 1'

IT was just a few years ago that the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt considered the South the nation's economic problem No. 1 and said so quite frankly.

At the meeting of the Southern Newspaper Publishers Association at Mineral Wells, Tex., Publisher Clarence B. Hanson, Jr., of *The Birmingham News* and new president of the organization, gave the South a new designation — America's No. 1 economic opportunity.

Well, what has become of the nation's economic problem No. 1? Has it been solved or has it merely shifted to some other nation? *The Manufacturers Record* has an apt answer in the following comment captioned "Slow Poison:"

"The American free enterprise system will eventually be destroyed if our government continues its present practice of incurring deficit financing in connection with the nation's budget; of ignoring the necessity of adopting some systematic plan for retiring the national debt, and of continuing to increase the taxation of its citizens. When we pile on top of these fatal fiscal practices such socialistic measures as agricultural subsidies and federal housing, now in effect, and possibly the many other socialist schemes proposed, we very clearly face in this nation a much lower standard of living for all and eventual bankruptcy and disintegration. Unquestionably, the location of the nation's Economic Problem No. 1 is now right in Washington."

Plenty of proof can be cited that the South is perhaps the richest section of the country in opportunities for development and advancement. But along

with every other section it will be hamstrung by governmental policies which stamp what goes on in the nation's capitol as the greatest detriments to permanent national well-being.

Economic problem No. 1 not only has shifted location, but has assumed more sinister aspects than in the early days of the New Deal.—*The Greenville (S. C.) News*.

Old But Timely

THE following is part of an address in the Senate by Senator Benjamin Harvey Hill, March 27, 1878. It is an equally valuable warning to our 1949 senators.

"But, sir, I have said I do not dread these corporations as instruments of power to destroy this country, because there are a thousand agencies which can regulate, restrain, and control them; but there is a corporation we may all dread. That corporation is the Federal Government. From the aggression of this corporation there can be no safety, if it is allowed to go beyond the bounds, the well defined limits of its power. I dread nothing so much as the exercise of ungranted and doubtful powers by this government. It is, in my opinion, the danger of dangers to the future of this country. Let us be sure to keep it always within its limits. If this great ambitious, ever-growing corporation becomes oppressive, who shall check it? If it becomes wayward, who shall control it? If it becomes unjust, who shall trust it? As sentinels on the country's watchtower, senators, I beseech you watch and guard with sleepless dread that corporation which can make all property and rights, all states and people, and all liberty and hope, its playthings in an hour and its victims forever."—*Consolidated Textile (Corp.) News*, Lynchburg, Va.



LUBRICATING SADDLES • ADJUSTABLE LEVERS • LOCKING SCREWS • STIRRUPS
SLIPWOOD BEARINGS • LUBRONZE BEARINGS
SLIXONICE SADDLES • SLIXONICE CAP BARS

(The new saddles and cap bars that never need lubrication)

For nearly three-quarters of a century the name Dixon has been synonymous with quality. Backed by a solid performance record, genuine Dixon saddles are in use everywhere in textiles!

Specify DIXON! Get DIXON Quality!

Such universal acceptance means that whatever your saddle requirements, Dixon can supply them. Hundreds of different types of saddles . . . stirrups . . . levers . . . lever screws . . . all of these plus specially engineered weighting assemblies are available at Dixon — saddle headquarters for the industry.

Specify DIXON! Get DIXON Performance!

Although most new machinery is delivered equipped with Dixon saddles, remember to specify Dixon — and be sure.

Specify DIXON! Get DIXON Service!

Remember, Genuine Dixon Saddles Can Only Be Obtained Through Our Southern Representatives, New Machinery Manufacturers or From Our Main Plant In Bristol, R. I.

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES:

R. E. L. Holt, Jr., & Associates, Box 1474, Greensboro, N. C.
Covering The Carolinas and Virginia

J. W. Davis, Mfg'r's Agent, Box 745, Columbus, Ga.
Covering Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee

DIXON
LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.
Established 1876
BRISTOL, RHODE ISLAND



Dundee Mills

INCORPORATED
GRIFIN GEORGIA

Manufacturers of Famous Nationally Advertised

DUNDEE TOWELS

Plain and Name Woven Turkish Towels
Huck Towels - Dish Towels - Toweling
Crashes - Damask Table Tops - Napkins
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Showrooms: 40 Worth Street, New York, N. Y.

BROWN MFG. CO.

CONCORD, N. C.



Manufacturers of
COTTON FLANNELS



SOMERSET MILLS, Inc.

ROXBORO, NORTH CAROLINA

Wamsutta Towels...
Woven by Somerset

Selling Agent
WAMSUTTA MILLS + NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

Southern Silk Mills, Inc.

Kernersville, North Carolina

Manufacturers of quality Rayon Fabrics

Selling Agent: J. W. Valentine Co., Inc.
40 Worth Street, New York 13, N. Y.

Rhyne-Houser Mfg. Co.

Combed Cotton Yarns
36's to 100's

Cherryville, North Carolina

60's to 90's

Single & Ply

Combed Peeler Yarn



UNITED SPINNERS CORP.

LOWELL, NORTH CAROLINA

Since 1876
Service Has Made



BIBB MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Macon, Georgia

NEW YORK, N. Y.
2 Park Ave.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.
779 Drexel Bldg.

CHICAGO, ILL.
1074 Merchandise Mart

CUT COSTS • INCREASE EFFICIENCY STEP UP PRODUCTION

With Sheet Metal Parts of PROVEN QUALITY

Made and Delivered with DEPENDABLE SERVICE

Production profits from beginning to end are yours—if your preparatory machinery is geared for efficient, economical volume production. One of the South's oldest and most experienced sheet metal plants is prepared to help you do just that. Through the years this organization has earned a reputation for top quality products, painstaking workmanship and reliable service. You will find that this kind of special knowledge and experience applied to your maintenance problems will make an important contribution to continuous, profitable production.



Simply write,
wire or phone

GASTONIA TEXTILE SHEET METAL WORKS, INC.
GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

A SHEET METAL WORKS SERVING TEXTILE MILLS



Syntho- Softener B

For Full-Bodied Softness...

Smooth Mellow Hand...

Rich Drape...

Here's an easy-to-handle, substantive synthetic softener in the form of a soft, cream-colored paste.

Syntho-Softener B...

assures a soft, full-bodied, velvety hand with maximum draping qualities for use on cotton, rayon, acetate, Bemberg, wool and nylon fabrics.

Write today for samples and a copy of the Syntho-Softener B technical data sheet.

Hartex Products:



Rayon Oils & Sizes
Nylon Oils & Sizes
Kier Bleaching Oils
Finishing Oils
Synthetic Detergents

Conditioning Agents
Scooping Agents
Splashproof Compounds
Delustrants
Leveling Agents

Cationic Softeners
Cotton Warp Dressings
Wetting-Out Agents
Weighting Agents
Mercerizing Penetrants

*Syntho-
Softener*
ELIMINATES TROUBLE!

1. No effect on shade of dyed goods.
2. No yellowing of whites.
3. No rancidity on aging.
4. No discoloration on pressing.
5. No loss of light-fastness of dyed goods.

HART PRODUCTS

based on research



Crompton & Knowles Loom Works

WORCESTER 1, MASSACHUSETTS, U. S. A.

PHILADELPHIA, PA. • CHARLOTTE, N. C. • ALLENTOWN, PA. • CROMPTON & KNOWLES JACQUARD & SUPPLY CO., PAWTUCKET, R. I.

Rayon Reports

Published Monthly by American Viscose Corporation, New York, N.Y.

DECEMBER, 1949

Heavier-Weight Rayons Now Appearing in Outerwear Fabrics

Rayon is appearing this fall in suits and coats for men, women, and boys, in new fabrics which are being closely watched throughout the textile industry. Price, wearability and style are strong arguments in its favor.

The rayon industry has seen this development coming for some time. Each improvement in rayon staple, and there have been many, has brought rayon closer to the goal. Higher tensile strengths were achieved and various degrees of luster and a wide variety of filament sizes and lengths. Recently, rayon staple has been given a permanent crimp. Concurrently, there have been important advances both in yarn and fabric construction and finishing, producing such essential properties as wrinkle resistance and

shrinkage control. These developments bring with them unlimited possibilities for creative styling.

They make it possible for rayon to offer not only quality at low cost, but in addition to fulfill the demand for lighter-weight, clear finished fabrics — heretofore obtainable only with costly fine apparel wools.

There are sound reasons for expecting that rayon or rayon-and-wool year-round suitings will repeat the pattern established by the rayon summer suit, which in three seasons has advanced to a position of parity with the traditional tropical worsted.

Whether or not the heavier rayons adhere to the same timetable, it seems safe to predict that rayon will be an increasing factor in the men's clothing industry.

RAYON 20 YEARS AGO



NEW YORK, December, 1929—Women's rayon knit pajamas are being featured by New York stores as a leading Christmas item.



PARIS, December, 1929—Rayon upholstery was seen on many cars at the Paris Automobile Salon. One especially made for the Sultan of Morocco was upholstered in red.



NEW YORK, December, 1929—Rayon alpaca is now being used to cover gift boxes. Cigarette manufacturers are particularly interested.

The newest advertisement in Avisco's continuing campaign to build consumer acceptance for rayon in men's year-round suitings.



AMERICAN VISCOSA CORPORATION

MAKE USE OF *Avisco*[®] 4-PLY SERVICE

To encourage continued improvement in rayon fabrics, American Viscose Corporation conducts research and offers technical service in these fields:

1 FIBER RESEARCH

2 FABRIC DESIGN

3 FABRIC PRODUCTION

4 FABRIC FINISHING

AMERICAN VISCOSA CORPORATION

America's largest producer of rayon
*Sales Offices: 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1,
N. Y.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cleveland, Ohio;
Philadelphia, Pa.; Providence, R. I.*

ADV.

JORDAN MILLS, Inc.
COLUMBUS, GEORGIA

Manufacturers of

Jordane PRODUCTS

REGULAR AND NOVELTY YARNS

in Any Type Dye Desired

All Colors

JACQUARD & DOBBY UPHOLSTERY
FABRICS

**Huntsville
Mfg. Co.**

Division of

M. LOWENSTEIN & SONS, Inc.
37-45 LEONARD ST.
NEW YORK CITY

HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA

UNION BLEACHERY

DIV.

THE ASPENOOK CORP., JEWETT CITY, CONN

Bleachers-Dyers-Mercerizers
Sanforizers-Finishers

Water Repellent Treatment of
Cotton and Rayon Piece Goods

Greenville, South Carolina

SOUTHERN *Weaving* COMPANY

GREENVILLE
SOUTH
CAROLINA

Manufacturers of
Non-Elastic Narrow Fabrics, Tapes and Webbings
Dyed and Bleached

to weave
a fine cloth



MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY of teamwork and cooperation is woven, with the yarn, into the fabric of every yard of Cone cloth. Men and women, weavers, spinners, mechanics . . . each and every one of more than 13,000 employees . . . devoted to their jobs and proud of their communities, reflect this spirit by the high pride of skill and workmanship in cloth that bears the Cone "Seal of Service".

This seal, product of men and women of the Cone organization, many of whom have long years of loyal and faithful service, is recognized and accepted as a symbol of quality.

DENIMS • FLANNELS • RAYON FABRICS • CORDUROYS • DRILLS • JEANS
BROADCLOTH • FANCY FLANNELS • COVERTS AND SUITINGS • TWILLS
TURKISH TOWELS AND WASHCLOTHS • PRINT CLOTHS • DYED AND PRINTED FABRICS

***CONE MILLS CORPORATION** **GREENSBORO, N. C.**

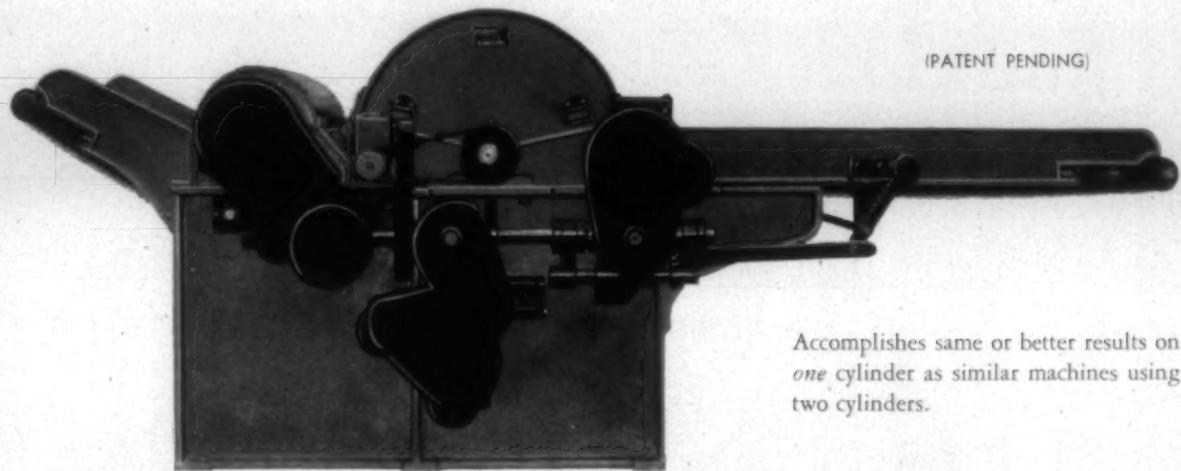
PROXIMITY PLANT, Greensboro • WHITE OAK PLANT, Greensboro • REVOLUTION DIVISION, Greensboro • REVOLUTION RAYON PLANT, Greensboro
TABARDREY PLANT, Haw River, N. C. • EDNA PLANT, Reidsville, N. C. • RANDLEMAN PLANT, Randleman, N. C. • PINEVILLE PLANT, Pineville, N. C.

ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

CONE FINISHING COMPANY: PRINT WORKS PLANT, Greensboro, N. C.; GRANITE PLANT, Haw River, N. C. • ENO COTTON MILLS, Hillsboro, N. C.
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FLORENCE MILLS: FLORENCE MILL, Forest City, N. C.; AMERICAN SPINNING DIVISION, Greenville, S. C. • ASHEVILLE FABRICS MILL, Asheville, N. C.
SALISBURY COTTON MILLS, Salisbury, N. C.

Selling Organization: CONE EXPORT & COMMISSION CO., INC., 59 WORTH ST., NEW YORK CITY

K & D SINGLE CYLINDER WASTE MACHINE



(PATENT PENDING)

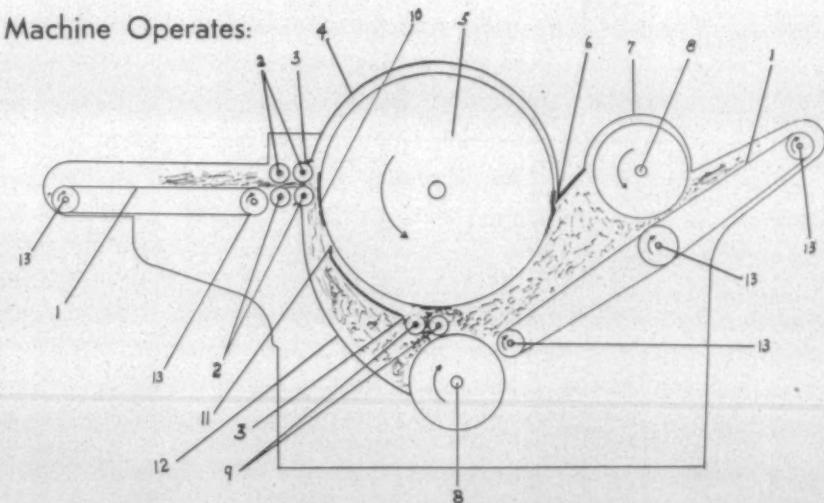
Note these
important

Advantages

How The K & D Waste Machine Operates:

The K & D Single Cylinder Waste Machine employs a set of double feed rolls (2) for the first feed into the cylinder; a cut-off (11) twelve inches from the rolls drops the stock on to a screen (8) carrying it to a set of single feed rolls (9) and into the cylinder again. This step in the process is equivalent to a second cylinder on similar machines. Another cut-off (6) then delivers the stock to a second screen (8) and on to the delivery apron carrying it to a receptacle. The complete process gives double opening and cleaning on one cylinder. Two of these machines may be worked in tandem, giving the same results as four sections of any other type waste machine.

Double opening and cleaning on one cylinder.
Eliminates extra cylinder, fans and dust rooms.
Measures only 11' 6" when using 5' Apron.
Weighs only approximately 2,500 pounds.
Uses only 7½ H.P. motor, affording large saving on power.
Cylinder, feed rollers, side shaft and gearing are standard equipment.
Proved equally successful on rayon and cotton.
Does not damage fiber.

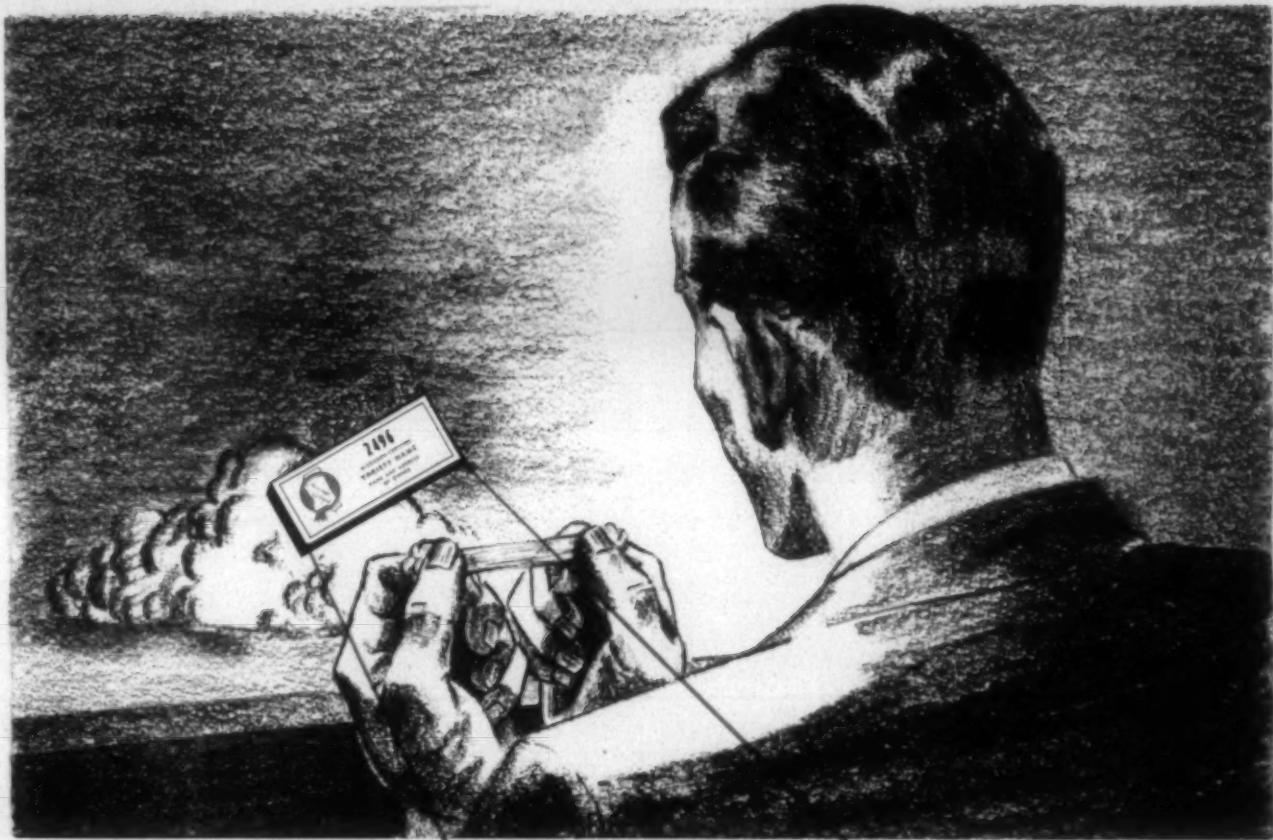


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Machine Shop and Foundry
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The certification tag, and the stub that accompanies each sample of certified lint drawn from each bale, tell you: the cotton variety, year it was produced, the county in which it was grown, and the name and address of the grower.

You know what you're getting in every bale of Mississippi Certified Cotton and it all sums up to better cotton for better spinning! A list of producers will be gladly supplied on request... Write for it.



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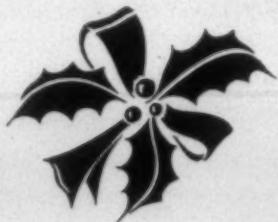
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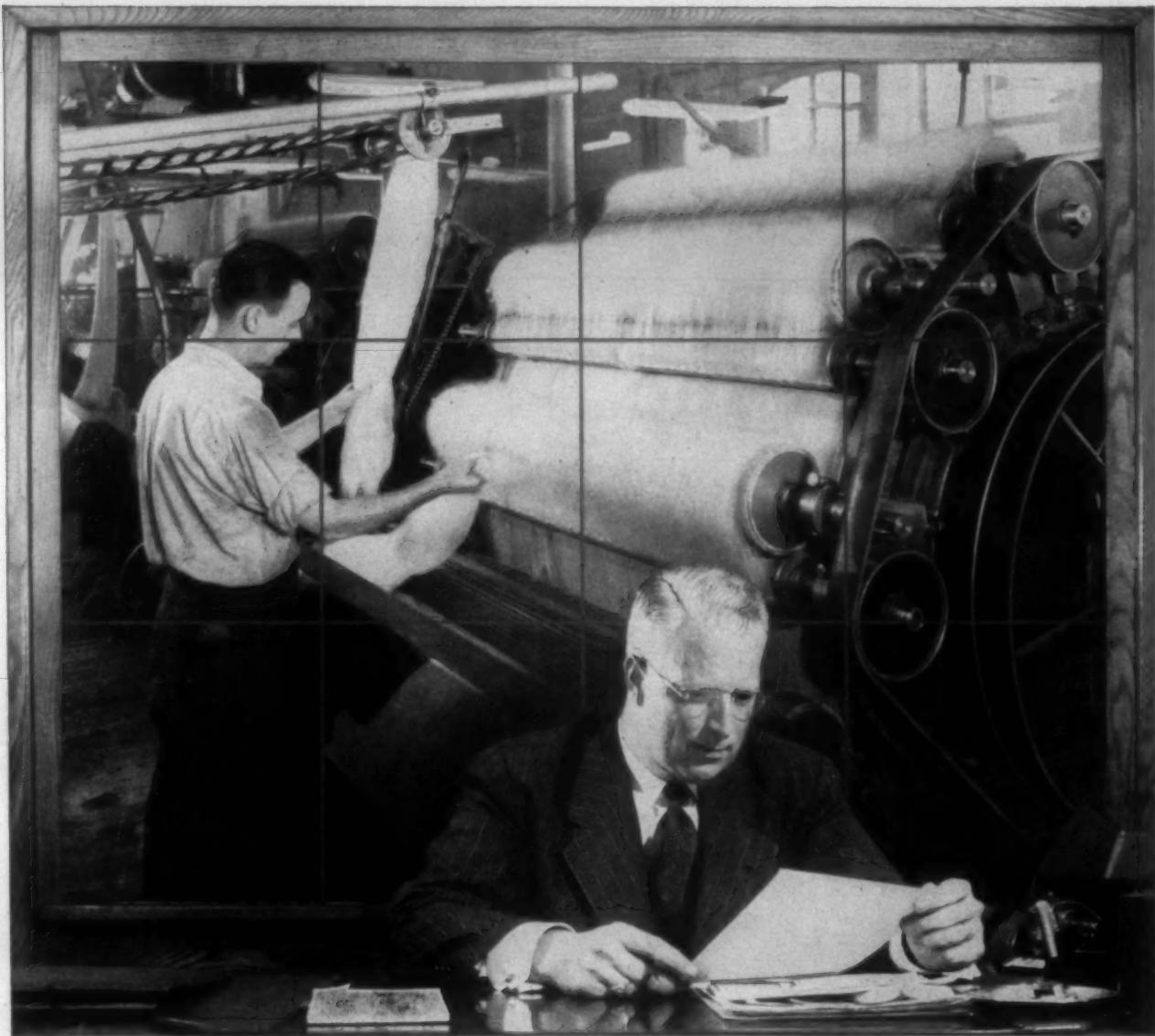
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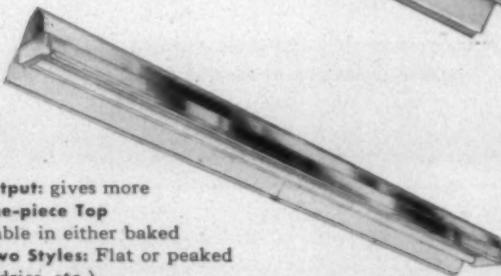
6 Better-Value Features 1. High Output: gives more light per foot of lamp length. 2. One-piece Top

Channels: made of heavy gage steel. Available in either baked enamel or vitreous porcelain enamel finish. 3. Two Styles: Flat or peaked top channels (the latter for textile mills, foundries, etc.)

4. Reflectors in Sections: for greater ease in handling, each unit furnished with two open-end-type porcelain enamel reflectors.

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Twin-Turret Type Lampholders (depressable): for single pin contact, making lamp insertion and removal simple.



PEAKED TOP MODEL

The new T-12 Slimline Unit is designed for use with two 75 watt, 96" T-12 Slimline single pin lamps (instant starting) operating at 425 MA. Send for complete details of this new "Skilled Lighting" fixture built to stay new-looking for years. *Wheeler Reflector Company, 275 Congress St., Boston 10, Mass.* Also New York, N. Y. Representatives in principal cities.

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SKILLED LIGHTING

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Textile bulletin

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

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Dangerous Trends In Government

America was settled by people who had a desire for freedom and sought to escape from the controls being exercised over their lives.

In order to obtain political and religious freedom, they were willing to come to a wilderness and face dangers, hardships and privations.

They sought a country where they and their children and grandchildren would have a chance to work and to decide for themselves, whether such work should be in fields or factories.

They sought a place where there could be a reward for initiative and energy and where even the poorest boy could rise to a position of wealth and influence.

They had had enough of controlled lives in the countries from which they came and sought freedom to worship as they pleased and freedom to work and to build fortunes if they worked hard and used their brains well and wisely.

In America they guarded well the freedom in which they believed and with and under those freedoms they built the greatest country the world has ever seen and one in which people live far better than any other country in the world.

It was to be expected that some of those who were incompetent or lacked energy or were the victims of misfortune, would become jealous and resentful towards those who were successful and that those feelings would be handed down to their children and grandchildren and be accumulative.

As the years have passed there has been built up in this country a feeling in families and in groups that men who acquired more wealth than they, were not entitled to such wealth and that it should be taken away from them and in some manner distributed among all the people.

Gradually the high regard for ability, energy and initiative has been replaced in the minds of many by the socialistic idea that all accumulations of wealth should be seized by the government and divided among all of the people.

World War I, and resentment over the wealth acquired by those who served their country by producing the weapons and materials of war which enabled us to win the conflict, disclosed a means of seizing and distributing accumulations of wealth through taxation and World War II with its high bracket excess profit taxes showed that millions would be taken in the form of income taxes.

A tax once successfully levied is seldom removed, except temporarily, and active minds set about finding methods of distributing the billions to be captured through taxes.

SOCIAL SECURITY—Social security and unemployment compensation was the first method adopted and from now on there will be a never ending pressure to increase the amounts and reduce the age limits until social security and unemployment compensation becomes a great burden.

Social security will undoubtedly be with us forever but some day there will be a reaction against making it profitable to refrain from working.

AGRICULTURAL BENEFITS—It was easy for advocates to establish arguments for crop controls and crop benefits and subsidies which amount to billions but with them have come many abuses and now we have the Brannan Plan, which is even too expensive to be approved by many farmers but an effort will be made to put it through the next Congress.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION—A well organized lobby is conducting a vigorous campaign for use of federal funds to finance schools which the states, the counties and the cities have established and which they should support. From the day a beginning is made there will be constant efforts to expand the appropriation by Congress and there also will eventually come federal control over education.

SOCIALIZED MEDICINE—A powerful lobby is constantly working for socialized medicine and compulsory federal health insurance. They will require an immense and ever-increasing expenditure.

FEDERAL AID TO HOUSING—Federal aid to housing has in many cases become a racket and has cost the taxpayers billions of dollars. Fortunes have been made buying undesirable land, building flimsy houses and then through fictitious appraisals borrowing from the government more than the entire cost.

T.V.A.s—The establishment of the Tennessee Valley Authority through the expenditure of millions of public funds has set an example which will be followed in many other sections of the United States.

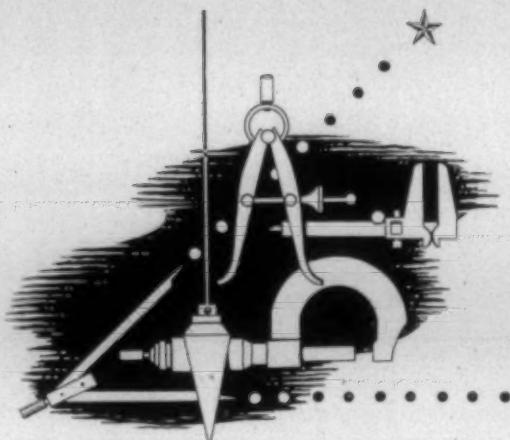
MINIMUM WAGES—A minimum wage of 75 cents per hour has been established and already bills are prepared to increase that to \$1 and to greatly expand the coverage.

The only way for a manufacturer to recover the amount paid in an excessive wage structure is to increase the sales price of his goods and thereby the public will pay a hidden tax as the result of the minimum wage.

SPENCE ECONOMIC CONTROL BILL—The Spence Economic Control Bill will be before the next meeting of Congress and is nothing more or less than a scheme to use government funds to compensate inefficient management for loss of profits.

MURRAY BILL TO CONTROL DEFLATION—That will also be before the next meeting of Congress and is a scheme to use billions of government funds to counteract economic laws.

FEDERAL F.E.P.C. LAW—This is a well-organized



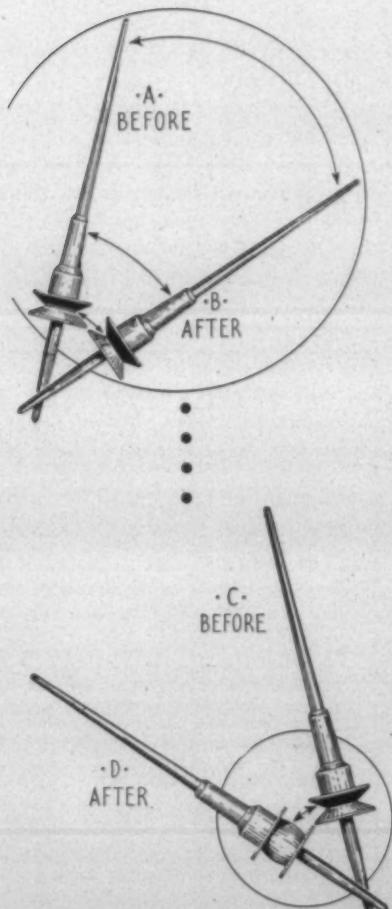
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Skilled technicians *equals*
Precision-manufactured
textile machinery and parts**

For example . . .

Precision-reconditioned Spindles

- A. This spindle is badly worn. Note the wornout top, acorn and drive . . . Now look at spindle (B) . . . the same spindle reconditioned by GOSETT master technicians.
- B. The worn top has been cut off and a new piece of spindle steel butt-welded onto spindle blade and the top ground to specified size. We also build up the worn top with hard chrome plate and grind the top to size specified. After retopping blade, if necessary we put on a new whorl (made by GOSETT).
- C. This is a conventional band driven spindle. Mill specifications called for a tape driven spindle so, GOSETT technicians converted at a fraction of the cost of complete spindle replacement.
- D. We removed the band driven whorl and put on a new GOSETT tape driven whorl. Then we arranged the band driven spindle base so that it can be used with tape driven spindle. Takes know-how and equipment plus skilled technicians.



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EDITORIALS

plan to set aside the reserved powers of the states and to take away from employers the right to select their own employees. It is primarily aimed at the South and when enacted any corporation or individual who refuses to employ a Negro will have to show that the refusal was not because he was a Negro. When any Negro fails to secure employment, he can enter suit and a Federal Court will have the power to award him damages.

FEDERAL ANTI-POLL TAX LAW—This has been before all recent meetings of Congresses and is designed to take away from the Southern states their right to make their own election laws.

FEDERAL ANTI-LYNCHING LAW—It is based upon the idea that a lynching is a murder committed by two or more persons south of the Mason and Dixon line. Gang murders in the North are exempted.

FEDERAL ANTI-SEGREGATION LAW—This has the backing of a strong lobby backed by funds contributed by Northern whites and the desire of Northern senators and congressmen to obtain the votes of the Negroes in their states. If enacted all state segregation laws will be nullified and Negroes must be admitted to hotels and restaurants and other public places.

REPEAL OF TAFT-HARTLEY LAW—This is an effort to relieve union leaders of all control and give them an unfair advantage over employers. The public realizes that the Taft-Hartley Law is a fair law and there is little probability that it will be repealed.

INCREASE IN FEDERAL TAXES—President Truman

has declared for an increase in federal taxes rather than a reduction in government expenditures.

He has the backing of an army of people who are interested in all of the schemes and plans listed above and who wish to bring about a "welfare state" and also substantial size groups who wish to see the United States spend itself into bankruptcy and as the result be forced to adopt Communism.

In this "Dangerous Trends in Government" issue will be found statements by some of the most outstanding men in public life in the United States.

Those who love their country and wish to see us return to the way of life, which made the United States the greatest country in the world, should take time to read these statements and realize the direction in which we are now going at a very rapid rate.

The Right To Work

Again the United States Supreme Court, this time by a unanimous vote, has held that a state has a right to enact a "Right-to-Work" law.

At the plant of the Southern Cotton Oil Co. at Little Rock, Ark., in December of 1945, strikers attempted by force to prevent non-strikers from entering the plant.

Two men were indicted under the Arkansas "Right-to-Work" law on charges of using force and violence to prevent non-strikers from working.

The Arkansas law contains two sections. The first makes it unlawful for any person to use force, violence or threats to keep another from engaging in any lawful vocation.

The second section has two parts: (1) making it a crime for two or more persons to assemble at or near the scene of a labor dispute and by force or violence prevent, or try to prevent, anyone from engaging in lawful work; and (2) prescribing it unlawful for any person, acting alone or with others, to "promote, encourage or aid any such unlawful assemblage."

The C.I.O. lawyers assailed the constitutionality of the law and carried the case through the Arkansas courts and finally to the United States Supreme Court.

That court having by *unanimous vote* held that Arkansas had a right to enact a "Right-to-Work" law, there can no longer be any doubt that the states have a right to enact legislation prohibiting strikers from interfering with persons who wish to continue at work.

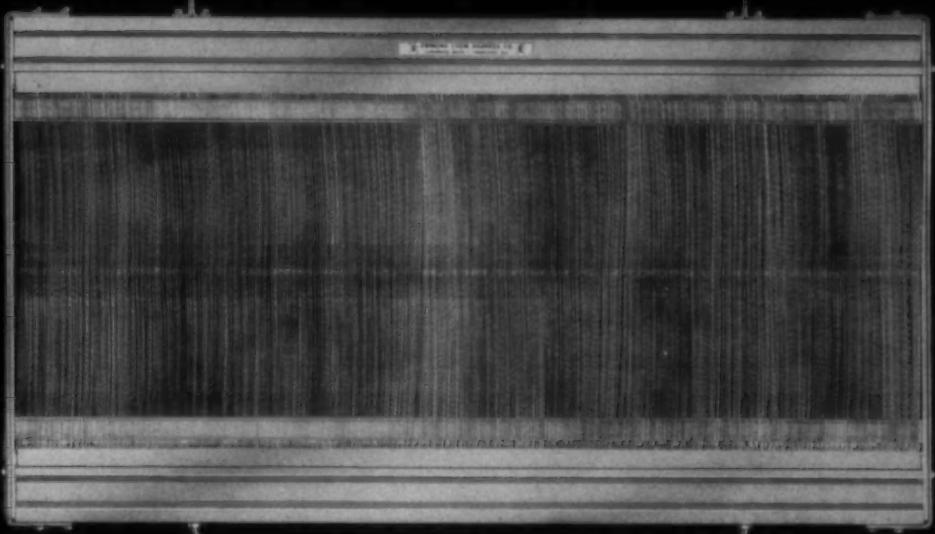
"Right-to-Work" laws enacted in North Carolina and several other states had already been held valid by the United States Supreme Court and there is no longer any question relative to the power of a state to protect those citizens who wish to continue at work when a strike is ordered by the C.I.O. or other unions.

The decision in the case of the Arkansas "Right-to-Work" law gives workers even greater protection than exists under the "anti-closed shop" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law.

When the present liberal United States Supreme Court held, by unanimous vote, that the Arkansas "Right-to-Work" law was constitutional, the C.I.O. must have realized that it would never again be able to sustain the right of strikers to use force and violence against non-strikers without being subject to arrest and conviction, that is, in those states which have enacted legislation to protect those citizens who feel that they have a right to decide for themselves whether or not they will continue at work.

TEXTILE INDUSTRY SCHEDULE

- Jan. 16-19, 1950—PLANT MAINTENANCE SHOW AND CONFERENCE, Cleveland (Ohio) Municipal Auditorium.
- Jan. 23-25, 1950—12th annual meeting, NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.
- March 30-April 1, 1950—Annual convention, AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURERS INSTITUTE, INC., Palm Beach-Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla.
- April 27-28, 1950—Spring meeting, FIBER SOCIETY, Fontana, N. C.
- April 27-29, 1950—Annual convention, ALABAMA COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, Buena Vista Hotel, Biloxi, Miss.
- May 3-5, 1950—Annual NORTH CAROLINA STATEWIDE INDUSTRIAL SAFETY CONFERENCE (sponsored by North Carolina Industrial Commission), Charlotte Hotel, Charlotte, N. C.
- May 8-12, 1950—AMERICAN TEXTILE MACHINERY EXHIBITION (and Allied Industries), Atlantic City (N. J.) Auditorium, sponsored by National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers.
- May 11-13, 1950—Annual outing, CAROLINA YARN ASSOCIATION, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
- May 11-13, 1950—Annual meeting, COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.
- May 17-19, 1950—50th annual convention COTTON MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION OF GEORGIA, Sheraton Plaza Hotel, Daytona Beach, Fla.
- June 1-3, 1950—Annual convention, SOUTHERN TEXTILE ASSOCIATION, Ocean Forest Hotel, Myrtle Beach, S. C.
- June 12-16, 1950—MATERIALS HANDLING EXPOSITION, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill.
- Sept. 28-30, 1950—Annual national convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Portsmouth, N. H.
- Oct. 2-7, 1950—16th SOUTHERN TEXTILE EXPOSITION, Textile Hall, Greenville, S. C.
- Oct. 26-27, 1950—Annual convention, CARDED YARN ASSOCIATION, Carolina Hotel, Pinehurst, N. C.
- Oct. 18-20, 1950—Annual national convention, AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TEXTILE CHEMISTS AND COLORISTS, Statler Hotel, New York, N. Y.



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The Newest and The Best Answer For Filament Rayon Weaving!

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Frame ends are detachable, allowing for the addition or subtraction of heddles. Frames come in double iron or combination end construction and are of single bar style in $\frac{1}{8}$ " thickness only.

Make use of these EMMONS operational features!

1. Warp may be either machine or hand drawn.
2. Frames extremely easy to clean.
3. Heddle and yarn breakage greatly reduced.
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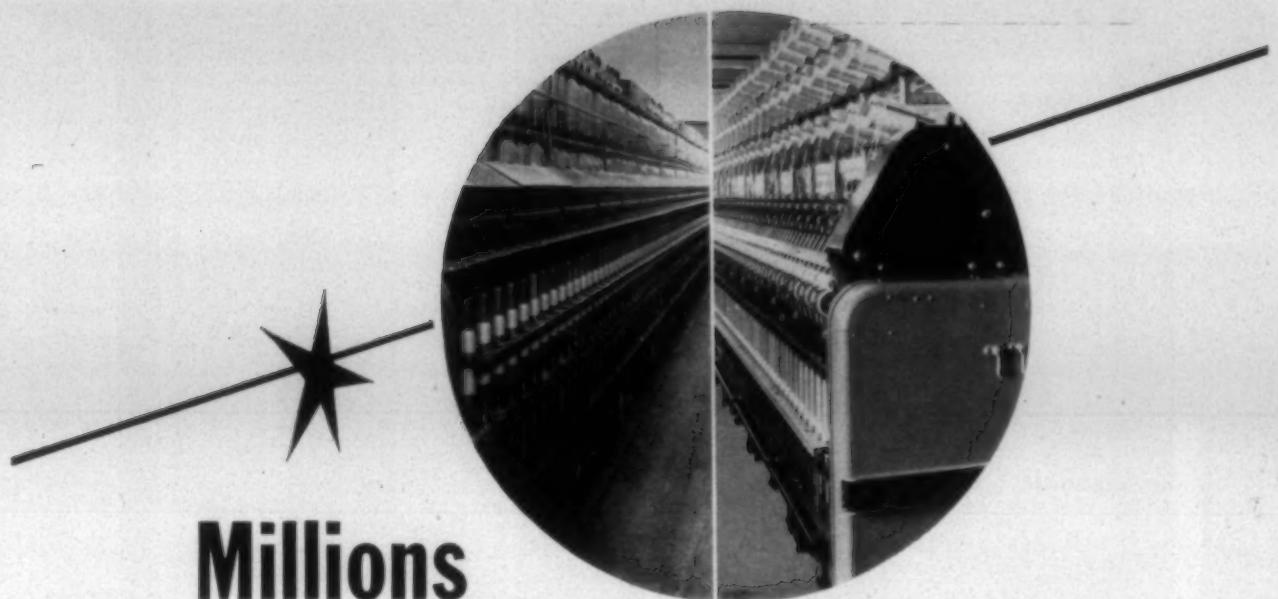
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Aluminum Frames also available for standard heddles. Get in touch with your nearest E Man.

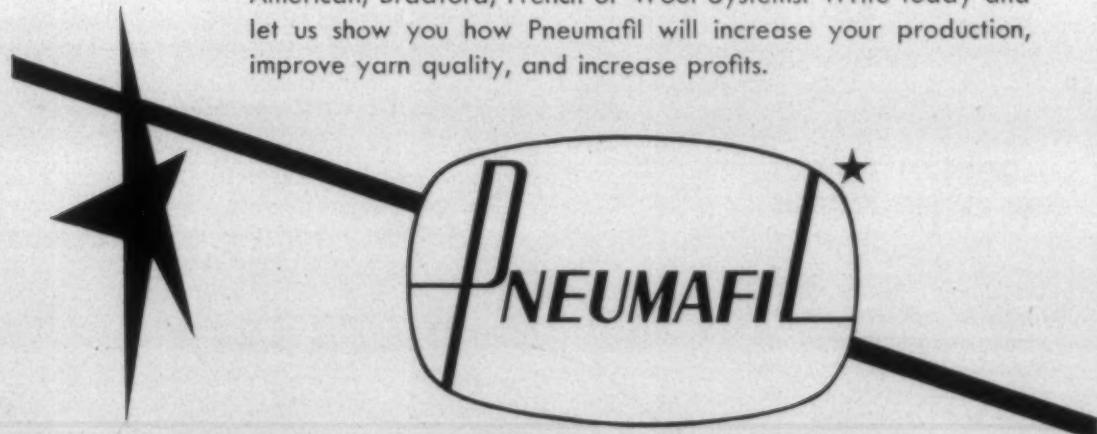
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Millions of Spindles Will Out-Perform Yours in 1950

Millions of Pneumafil equipped spindles are already producing more and better yarn per unit at lower costs than can be produced on ordinary equipment. In 1950 many more will be so equipped.

Prepare now to meet this highly efficient competition by equipping your mill with Pneumafil, whether you spin on Cotton, American, Bradford, French or Wool Systems. Write today and let us show you how Pneumafil will increase your production, improve yarn quality, and increase profits.



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textile bulletin

VOL. 75

DECEMBER, 1949

NO. 12



Face The Facts And Take Stock!

By the HON. JAMES F. BYRNES, former Member of Congress,
Justice of the United States Supreme Court and Secretary of State

NATIONAL and international problems are so inter-twined that you cannot speak of one without speaking of the other. Our first line of defense is not on the Rhine. Our first line of defense is a sound, solvent American economy. We cannot keep that economy sound and solvent merely by official statements. It is necessary that we should be realistic. When employment is decreasing, national incomes dwindling, and prices declining, it serves no good purpose to talk about the evils of inflation. It is much worse to become hysterical and exaggerate our economic troubles. We face no collapse of our economy. We should not have a serious depression. But it is time for us to face the facts and take stock.

With increasing unemployment and decreasing national income, it is certain that during the 1949-50 fiscal year, which began July 1, we will not collect anything like the revenue collected during the previous fiscal year.

With the appropriations already passed by both Houses of Congress and those authorized in bills which have passed the House, the deficit is going to be larger than that predicted a year ago. That means that we must levy additional taxes, reduce expenditures, or borrow money.

If we are in the midst of [what is called] a recession, it is not likely that Congress will levy additional taxes. We cannot provide increased purchasing power by taking more money out of the pockets of the people.

In time of peace we should not resort to deficit financing. Business is dependent upon the stability of the government's fiscal policy. When uncertainty and fear exist, as to our fiscal policies, private enterprise abandons expansion programs, merchants purchase on a day-to-day basis, and prudent individuals spend only that which is necessary. Unemployment results and the Treasury can never provide sufficient relief employment to take care of all who are dismissed by private employers.

The only wise course is to reduce expenditures and live within our income. In the light of changed conditions, we should estimate our revenue and then determine how the available revenue should be allotted.

We must see to it that first things come first. There are fixed obligations like the public debt which must be met. In the chaotic conditions of the world we know that there must be adequate funds for the national defense. In determining the adequacy, we must give consideration to the decline of the price of material since the estimates were submitted last Fall.

When we come to expenditures for other purposes, we must cut some and defer others. Because several appropriation bills have passed both houses, it is difficult, if not impossible, now for the Congress to make the necessary reduction. Congress should authorize and direct the President to make the reduction necessary to bring the expenditures within our income.

It would be equivalent to Congress granting to the President in this emergency the power to veto items in an appropriation bill without reserving the power to override the veto. Congress will have fixed the maximum appropriations and would confer upon the President only the power to reduce.

I hope the Congress will not yield to the clamor that there should be no review of the estimates for foreign aid. Certainly foreign aid should not bear the entire reduction required. But just as there is nothing sacred about the requests for appropriations submitted by the heads of our departments, there is nothing sacred about the requests for aid submitted by foreign governments.

Officials administering European aid should not expect the Congress to accept their judgment as final. After all, senators and congressmen are elected by the people and are charged with the duty of raising revenue and determining how that revenue shall be spent.

Time and again Congress has shown its awareness of the necessity of furnishing economic assistance to Europe and can be relied upon to do whatever is possible without endangering the American economy, which is the first line of defense, not only of America, but of free peoples everywhere.

The financial problems that beset us will not be entirely without compensation should they cause the abandonment of some of the new programs suggested, which point inevitably to a welfare state. That would not only save money, but would preserve liberty.

The men and women who settled this country came here to avoid the tyrannies of monarchies and enjoy the blessings of liberty. They were practical idealists. They kept their eyes on the stars but kept their feet on the ground. For a century and a half their sterling qualities were emulated by the American people, but today their philosophy of life and their views of government seem forgotten or ignored.

Every segment of society is demanding special privileges —the farmer wants higher prices, the wage earner wants increased wages, pensions, and hospitalization. Too many

DANGEROUS TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT

people want more pay for less work. We are going down the road to stateism. Where we will wind up, no one can tell, but if some of the new programs seriously proposed should be adopted, there is danger that the individual—whether farmer, worker, manufacturer, lawyer or doctor—will soon be an economic slave pulling an oar in the galley of the state.

Unfortunately each political party tries to outpromise the other. Some people even go so far as to say that it is unsocial to save. They want to lean upon the state, yet the state has to lean upon each one of us.

Too many people are trying to transfer power to government. That is justified in war but not in peace. In time of peace the state must exist for the individual and not the individual for the state. Power once transferred to government is difficult to recover. Power intoxicates men. When a man is intoxicated by alcohol he can recover, but when intoxicated by power he seldom recovers.

We are not only transferring too much power from the individual to government but we are transferring too many powers of state governments to the Federal Government. We should not have the Federal Government regimenting our lives from the cradle to the grave.

Some of the proposals now suggested which would curtail the liberties of the people are offered in the name of public welfare and are to be made possible by federal aid. That phrase is an opiate. It is deceptive. It leads people to

believe that federal aid funds come from a Christmas tree. The truth is there are no federal aid funds except those taken from your pockets. If the people generally will ever come to understand this, there will be less demand for federal aid.

Beware of the Greeks bearing gifts. Beware of those who promise you something which does not belong to them and which can be given to you only at your own expense or the expense of another who may not produce to make the promise good.

The states may have failed to make adequate expenditures in some fields. That does not justify the transfer to the Federal Government of powers it was never intended to exercise. In every state there has been increased expenditures for welfare purposes. Give the states a chance.

If the Congress, instead of seeking new ways to spend the money which is being collected from the people, would repeal some of the excise taxes, the states could then levy additional taxes in that field. They could provide for many worthy causes and still leave the people with more money and more liberty.

In the days ahead of us, there will be a struggle between those who believe in individual freedom and those who would subordinate the individual to the dictates of government. There will be a struggle, too, between those who would transfer even greater powers to the Federal Government and those who would stand by the Constitution in its reservation of powers to the states.



The Fair Employment Practices Act

By CLYDE R. HOEY, United States

Senator from North Carolina

ONE of the chief measures included in the so-called civil rights program is the Fair Employment Practices Act. This has a good title and sounds perfectly reasonable. It is only when you examine the measure that you find that it is full of mischief both to the employer, to the labor union, and to the whole public.

It provides for the establishment of a commission composed of five individuals to be appointed by the President, who will draw a salary of \$17,500 per year, and then gives authority to this commission to employ an army of investigators, inspectors, examiners and attorneys, whose chief business will be to harass and annoy those who employ labor in America upon the application of any person who claimed that he had been discriminated against on account of race, color, creed or national origin.

All right-thinking American people believe in fairness and are opposed to discrimination but there are many things that cannot be controlled and directed by law, and this is one of the instances where the remedy would be infinitely worse than the condition which the law would propose to deal with. Naturally this law is directed primarily against the South, as are all the other measures included in the civil rights program.

Is it not rather remarkable that in this country, 80 years

and more since the War Between the States closed, a great solemn legislative assembly is having its time occupied with measures sectional in character and vicious in their conception, directed against a great section of this nation? I am wondering, if we should pass all four of these measures today what would their sponsors ask for next? When, if ever, will the South have a respite from the assaults made upon her customs, her traditions, her social fabric, and, indeed, her life? Are all the offerings, all the loyalty, and all the blood and treasure which the South has given to the nation to be of no avail? Has the time come, and is it now here, when there shall be a continual persecution, a continual effort to destroy the basic fabric of our civilization in order to gratify those who wish to serve some special purpose, and who have some selfish end in view?

There are four classes of people who have supported these measures. The first class, I would say, are good people who have been misled, but who feel that discrimination should be abolished, and that by some sort of means equality should be brought to everybody. I have sincere regard for them. A great many church people, a great many of the best people in the country, are included in this group.

In the second group are those who are motivated by political expediency. That is quite a large group. A great

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many in both political parties are in that group. They are motivated by political expediency for their own party and political expediency for themselves. Of course, it is idle to argue with the man who proceeds on that basis, because the only argument that would appeal to him would be an argument based upon the premise that it is not good political judgment to endorse such measures.

The next category are those belonging to the various pressure groups who wish to achieve some special benefits to their groups by virtue of having these laws enacted. I think they are misadvised. I think they will be deceived about the results if they achieve them. Nevertheless, that is their purpose, and, of course, we cannot do much with them.

The fourth group comprises the Communists and Socialists. Every Communist and every Socialist in America is in favor of all four of these measures. Every Communist favors them because he wants to disrupt the government. He wants to create all the disorder, strife, and turmoil possible. The Socialist is for them because he wants the government to absorb the power and authority of every state and the rights of every citizen, so that the Federal Government will be the dominating force and power. So we cannot do anything with that group.

We come back to the first group, to whom we might appeal with some idea of having consideration given to these arguments. I submit that segregation is not discrimination. God could have been charged by some of these people with discrimination because He gave to one man one talent, to another two talents, and to a third five talents. He did not make everyone alike. He did not give to us all the same talents, the same abilities, the same capacities, the same ideals, the same hopes, and the same purposes. At any rate, God made the different races, but He did not combine them. He did not consolidate them. He did not mongrelize them. I cannot conceive that He would want policies adopted in this world to effect a purpose which He himself did not adopt; and there is no evidence that it would be pleasing to Him.

When we come to consider the results of this program, let us see where it would lead us. The last proposal, the Fair Employment Practices Act, is the one upon which the greatest emphasis is placed, and it is the most vicious of the lot. I should like to enumerate some of the things this bill would do if it were enacted. The bill so fully and completely destroys the right of the individual citizen that I cannot understand how anyone familiar with it would be willing to see it enacted and become the law of the land.

It is a matter of record that this proposal has been submitted to 20 different states for adoption. Sixteen of those states have rejected it absolutely. Not a single one of those states is located in the South. New York, Massachusetts, and New Jersey have adopted it, and probably one or two other states. In the State of California the proposal was submitted to popular vote, and more than one million majority of votes were cast against it by the people of California. I dare to assert, without fear of successful contradiction, that if the Fair Employment Practices Act were submitted to any single state in America, if it were fully explained and the voters understood it, not a single state would vote its adoption. The people are not in favor of it. But the pressure groups are behind it. The voice of the people is not heard. Their case is not presented. Their views are not

expressed. The pressure groups so fill the air with clamor for this program that they induce other organizations to pass resolutions, many of which organizations are not familiar with the program at all, but they endorse it.

Provisions of the Bill

The Fair Employment Practices Act would do what no law ought ever be permitted to do. It would compel a man to employ someone whom he did not want, and would compel him to keep him in his employ when he wanted to discharge him. It would oblige him to promote him when his merits did not justify a promotion, and would refuse to let him dispense with his services. I would not vote for any bill which would require any person of any race or color to work for another man against his will. Therefore I would not vote for any bill which would require another person to employ someone to work for him against his will. The contract of employment certainly should be reciprocal, and there should be some sort of justice in it.

I wish to call attention specifically to the things which this bill would do: *First*, it would deny freedom of contract. *Second*, it would deny the employer the right of selective judgment in procuring his employees. *Third*, it would deny to employees the right of selecting their associates. *Fourth*, it would deny to labor unions the right to determine their membership or to regulate their own affairs. *Fifth*, it would deny to the employer the right to hire, promote, or discharge



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employees upon the basis of their efficiency, merit, or faithfulness. *Sixth*, it would give to a commission the power to compel the employer to pay persons who were never in his employ, and then force him to hire them. *Seventh*, it would subject the employer to investigation, harassment, fines, and penalties, to be determined by a commission located in Washington. *Eighth*, it would deny the employer the right of trial by jury, and give him no right to a review of the facts found by the commission. *Ninth*, it would compel the employer to give testimony against himself, and expose his private letters, books, and papers for the inspection and investigation of a horde of employees of the commission. *Tenth*, it would compel the employer to hire a person whom he did not wish to have in his employ, and deny him the privilege of selecting an employee of his own choice.

In addition to all these nefarious things contained in the bill, the most vicious provision of all is the concluding provision, that the commission shall have the power and authority to make rules and regulations which shall have the effect of law, and that they shall be the law unless the Congress enacts a bill to nullify them. In other words, in addition to all the power given the commission to take charge of the business of the citizens of America and to interfere with all their internal affairs if they employ as many as 50 persons, the commission would have power and authority to make any other rules and regulations which suited it, to enable it to harass, annoy, fine, and punish citizens. There would be no redress unless the Congress should enact a law to nullify the rules adopted by the commission. I submit that such a measure ought not to be considered seriously by any great free legislative assembly.

I am wondering what the American businessman, the American industrialist, the American employer of labor, or anyone else in America has done to justify the idea that

the Federal Government should take charge of the affairs of citizens in this fashion. We boast about free enterprise. There would be no free enterprise if this system were in effect. There could be no free enjoyment of any of the privileges and rights guaranteed by the Constitution if this bill were to be enacted. I cannot see how any businessman in America should be calm or content in the exercise of his rights and the conduct of his own business with this sort of thing hanging over him.

What is the excuse for this? What is the reason for it and what is its purpose? It is nothing more than to meet the demand of pressure groups who seem to feel that if they had such a law they could exact from businessmen and employers concessions which they could not enforce otherwise.

My view about this whole matter is that it vitally affects every person engaged in business or industry anywhere in America, and is likewise of great concern to all the men and women who work in any of these establishments.

Under the terms of this bill, almost everybody engaged in business or industry of any kind would be covered by its provisions because it does not limit the coverage to those "engaged in interstate commerce" but those who are engaged in any character of work or production which "affects interstate commerce." This broad enough to make this applicable to nearly all the business and industrial enterprises of the whole country.

While this measure would be especially disagreeable and offensive to the South, the people in all sections of the nation should bear in mind that it will adversely affect them and will be an invasion of their rights and deny to them the opportunity and privilege of conducting their own business in accordance with the well established principles and customs which have heretofore obtained, and therefore they should be alert to exercising their influence to defeat this iniquitous measure.



Socialism And The National Debt

By HARRY F. BYRD, United States

Senator from Virginia

AMERICA is on the march to Socialism. The pace is increasing to the tempo of expanding federalized programs and increasing national debt. The expanding federal programs are submerging what is happening to us in a pressurized stream of deficit dollars which are undermining the will of individuals, influencing the policies of agriculture, business and labor, curtailing the sovereignty of states and reducing the privileges of self-determination which flow from our traditional institutions of local government.

The deficit financing of federal programs in time of peace is piling up a federal debt to proportions in which the liberties of free enterprise cannot survive. If the debt is allowed to grow confidence will be destroyed. If effort is made to check or curtail the debt without reduction in expenditures destructive taxation would be required. In either event insolvency would result. Neither the democratic form

of government nor a free enterprise system can exist in national insolvency.

I have been in the Senate for 16 years and I have seen both the beginning and the growth of this American brand of Socialism. Some call it welfare state; some call it statism; some call it collectivism. Whether you call it one of these isms or whether you call it Socialism is academic. The important fact is that the freedoms we have cherished under democracy complemented by the initiative inherent in free enterprise will not exist under the form of government which lies at the end of our present course.

Time and time again laws have been passed since I came to Washington in the belief that they were temporary expedients to meet emergencies. Almost invariably it has been this type of legislation which opened the gate leading to the socialistic destination now looming ahead. A few of

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them—not many—have been repealed but their objectives almost without exception have been picked up and reincarnated in the legislation for the next emergency. The foundation for Socialism has been well laid in all of this previous legislation and even now it is being reinforced through nearly a hundred federalized programs channelled out from among the 60 major federal departments and agencies with a thousand component units. The aid, subsidies, assistance, payments and advances piped out of the federal treasury deaden the consciousness of the recipients and make them impervious to the pain accompanying the next freedom suffocating program.

Three such programs in rapid succession are scheduled now. The first is socialized housing which, within ten years is estimated to cost \$20 billion. Part of the legislation for this program is already enacted. The second is socialized medicine which, within ten years, will cost \$23 billion annually. The third great pending program to commit this country to Socialism is the so-called Brannan Plan. The most accurate thing said yet about this plan is that the cost cannot be estimated. It is opposed by the great farm organizations such as the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange. Despite this politicians are exerting their most powerful effort to force this socialistic plan upon the farmers. The American Farm Bureau estimates its application to milk alone would cost \$2 billion. These measures, if adopted, will irrevocably commit us to state Socialism from which there is no retreat.

There is never any retreat from Socialism primarily because the state usurps not only the machinery of agricultural, mineral and industrial production, but also the sources of wealth and capital which would be required by private enterprise to recapture its vitality. Moreover it can be expected that federalized education, which is an integral part of socialization, would snuff out not only all desire of individual initiative but likewise all intelligence with respect to the advantages and liberties of free enterprise in democracy. Other federalized programs would reach those beyond the influence of the school systems.

For instance, there are now more than 3,500,000 on federal payrolls (including military); nearly 4,000,000 on non-contributory federal assistance rolls; nearly 3,250,000 on military, veterans, and civilian employee pension and aid rolls; more than 3,000,000 receiving farm aid payments; 500,000 receiving National Guard and military training payments; and approximately 3,000,000 receiving payments from the federal treasury under the contributory old age assistance and survivors insurance program and the Railroad Retirement System. Parenthetically, when those who are receiving direct payments from state and local governments are added the number whose faces are regularly turned to public treasuries now becomes 25,000,000—one in every six of our total population.

The 17,000,000 people receiving regular payments directly from the federal treasury are only a part of those who feel the effects in their daily lives of federalized programs and federal payments. There are untold millions more receiving federal interest payments on their war bonds and other government securities, and there are still more millions who are benefiting indirectly from approximately \$25 billion which are flowing annually from the Federal Govern-

ment into business through subsidies, purchases, construction contracts and other expenditures including those in this country which are charged up to foreign aid programs. Those who think they are benefiting from federal payments and expanding federalized programs should ask themselves whether free enterprise and state Socialism can live under the same national roof. The answer is graphically and tragically obvious in England today. If they get satisfaction from this prospect for their own future they can justify continuing to stuff themselves with the gratuities of a paternal central government which will bankrupt this nation.

Their hope for individual success can be measured by the fact that in all England today only 70 Britons have a net income of \$16,300 after taxes. In America there are 155,000. But the worst of the British situation as it has developed is the liquidation of the middle income group. In all England today there are only 320,000 Britons with incomes of from \$4,000 to \$8,000 after taxes (not taking into account pound devaluation). In America there are 4,030,000.

The route of this march to American Socialism is sometimes obscure. On July 13, when we were at the height of a minor business recession brought on primarily by the advocacy of oppressive taxes, the President reversed the order of March with the declaration that those who are attempting to curtail public spending and establish a balanced budget are committing a "great blunder." And in the same speech he followed with a frank proposal to embrace long-range



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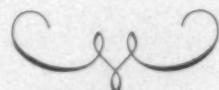
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deficit spending to stimulate the purchasing power of the people.

It should be obvious to all that we have reached an important milestone on the route to American Socialism when indeed we can count only on sustained inflation, and higher taxes on inflated income and business, to produce the revenue of the magnitude required to meet vast new federal programs. If the President's advice were followed we would again, in time of peace with no visible emergency, resume the pump-priming procedures of the '30s in another effort to hike purchasing power under the stimulus of public borrowing and spending.

This nation can extricate itself from the present dilemma only by retrenchment in public expenditures which means returning initiative and freedom of enterprise to individuals availing themselves of true democratic liberties. Unless the budget is balanced our credit will be destroyed and the integrity of the American dollar, which is the last straw of hope for freedom-loving people in the world, will be impaired. The consequences of more and bigger deficits in this country will be catastrophic. It is only with the restoration of confidence by American business in the future of our free enterprise system that the stability of democracies, including our own, can be maintained. If we cannot balance the budget now in this period of prosperity it is improbable that we shall ever balance it again.

If deficit spending is to be accelerated in the next fiscal year beginning July 1, it will be the third peacetime deficit year since the war and it is certain that it will precipitate a fiscal situation critically close to a breaking point. Action in the session of Congress to begin in January will be vital. If this probability comes to pass the situation may be summarized in the following fiscal "Byrd's eye" view:

Fiscal year 1950 (which began July 1, 1949)	Fiscal year 1951 (beginning July 1, 1950)
Expenditures _____ \$44 billion	Expenditures _____ \$45 to 50 billion
Income from taxes _____ 37 billion	Income from taxes _____ 37 to 38 billion

In twenty years we have been in the black twice. It appears that in 21 years—the period in which a whole new generation has reached its majority—we still will have been in the black in two of them. And the surpluses in those two years were by inadvertence and not from retrenchment in federal expenditures. They resulted from a war-end flight into excessive inflation. Just as unanticipated inflation may result in unexpected surpluses, so also in our presently muddled economics there may be other unanticipated recessions. And under our present tax structure even an ever so light recession is reflected terrifically in federal revenue. We have seen a glaring example of this in the current calendar year. A ten per cent recession in business, in times of inflated income ranging upwards from \$200 billion, may happen at any time. And under the federal tax structure as it exists federal revenue from taxes decreases at a ratio of \$1 billion for each \$4 billion of drop in income. Thus it is seen that a ten per cent recession in business and personal income would mean a reduction of \$5 billion in federal tax revenue.

In our present federal fiscal situation we have three courses open. The first is drastic reduction in spending. The second is substantial increase in taxes. The third is large-scale deficit spending. It is probable either the second or

third course would increase the tempo of our march to Socialism. But the third is the faster and more direct route. Under current circumstances its adoption would shatter public confidence in federal securities at a time when the debt is more than a quarter of a trillion dollars. By all the rules new taxes in our present state of business uncertainty would be a self-starter for further business recession.

Reduction in federal expenditures can be accomplished only if there is a desire for it and a will to do it. Actually, we have assumed, and we are still assuming, tremendous long-term expenditure commitments without organized thought to any off-setting retrenchment, and there is no appreciable inclination in official circles to even token reduction. Yet the Federal Government is permeated with waste and inefficiency. With the exception of interest on the debt, there is not a single category of federal expenditures that could not absorb a ten per cent reduction in administrative costs without impairment of essential functions.

In the last budget the President recommended 40 new spending proposals but did not recommend the elimination of a single one of the thousands of functions, services and activities of the Federal Government. At this date, four years after VJ-Day federal civilian personnel still stands at more than 2,000,000 employees in the executive branch. This is more than double the number required at the pre-war emergency peak in 1939. Secretary of Defense Johnson has promised he will reduce the number of civilian employees in the Defense Establishment by 135,000. The President, while approving Secretary Johnson's action, says he

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"No, No, my darling son."

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"But if he's going to treat us well,
And give us milk and honey,
Please tell me, truly, where the hell
He's going to get the money."

"Don't worry, child, there is no hitch
About this glorious plan.
He'll get the money from the rich
To help the common man."

"But Father, won't there come a time,
If we take all their cash
And they are left without a dime,
When things will go to smash,"

"You need a lot of seasoning,
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hopes those dismissed from the military agencies will find places on other federal payrolls.

Add to the federal civilian employees those on state and local payrolls and we find that nearly 7,000,000 people are actually employed in government agencies. This number is the equivalent of one public employee among each nine persons in the entire labor force of the United States. Surely Thomas Jefferson must have had this situation in mind, when at the age of 81, in a communication to William Ludlow he said, "I think that we have more machinery of government than is necessary, too many parasites living on the labor of the industrious. I believe it might be much simplified to the relief of those who maintain it."

Our federal programs are influencing the lives of not only our own people in the United States but also the attitude of millions of people abroad. Since the war there have been 23 programs for siphoning American money, material and credit overseas, and when this fiscal year ends it is estimated that the total value of our assistance through these programs since the cessation of World War II hostilities will be approximately \$35 billion. Through the end of the last fiscal year, which came to a close on June 30, expenditures of our money through these foreign programs averaged approximately \$18½ million a day . . . \$750,000 an hour . . . \$12,500 a minute . . . or \$200 every time your watch has ticked since the last gun was fired.

Eighteen cents out of every federal tax dollar you pay is going into these foreign programs—35 cents for defense—and 15 cents for interest on the debt. Interest alone is now more than the total cost of the Federal Government in 1933.

Our friends overseas who seek American aid and comfort

must realize that their only hope for recovery and security lies in our continued solvency. By the same token those among us at home who, through pressure groups and otherwise, continue to advocate expansion of federalized programs and more political pap from the federal treasury should make a place in their consciences for the fact that impairment of our financial soundness will hasten our march to Socialism and serve the enemies of individual freedom, free enterprise and representative government far more than any weapon they can devise.

Reduction in federal expenditures of course can and should be made through economy and efficiency, but beyond a certain point drastic curtailment of federal programs is required. If you want to know how you best can contribute to balancing the federal budget and preserving individual independence, the free enterprise system and the democratic form of government, you will search your personal relationships with the Federal Government; you will search the record of all the organizations to which you lend your name, give your time and contribute your money to determine its relationship with the Federal Government; and you will search the relationships of your business and sources of income with the Federal Government.

If you or your organization or your business or other source of income are a party, professionally, socially or politically, or otherwise, to federal programs which are contributing to the insolvency of our democracy or the socialization of our institutions, it is your duty to determine, within your own conscience, what your course of action should be. Those who, willfully or otherwise, would destroy the American enterprise system would destroy the freedom of people everywhere. We, alone, are bearing the standard of freedom today. Without the light from our torch, freedom and progress will perish in the world.



The Era Of Hand-Outs

By F. SADLER LOVE, Secretary-Treasurer

American Cotton Manufacturers Institute

FOR a number of years the American climate has been becoming more unsuitable for future industrial growth. The question in the minds of all of us is how unsafe must this climate become before industry is strangled, before jobs are destroyed, before tax payments are dried up and before progress stagnates. Beginning about 1932 there came into being in this country a strange philosophy. For the first time it became patriotic for a farmer to let his fields grow up in weeds, to let his fences fall down and to drown little pigs in the swiftly flowing streams of his pasture lands. Gradually in those days it became criminal for a man to save his money and to provide for his old age, to provide for his family in time of illness and unemployment. The young people graduating from college this year were born in that period, which in my opinion will one day be known as "The Era of Hand-Outs." These young people have never known any other era.

Time was when it was considered good citizenship for a man to depend upon his own ax and rifle, upon his own initiative and on his own courage to feed himself and his family. That time has apparently passed and such men are today called reactionaries.

I think it is important to note that in the last 15 years many men in high places have sung the siren song which has bewitched so many of us into believing that the government will take care of all our wants and all our needs. They told us back in the '30s that we should not worry about work. We sat on our front porches and rocked and waited for the postman to bring the check from Washington. Finally, even rocking became too much of an effort and we just sat on our porch. The strange and peculiar part of the story is that that is exactly how it worked out because one day the postman did come with the check from Washington, and he has been bringing checks ever since. His trips have become

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more frequent and his checks have become larger and finally the day may come when many of us will not even have the energy to sit on the porch and wait for him.

I do not have the answers to the problems which confront us today. I do not believe in the first place that there can be any single answer or any single solution. I do believe, however, that these answers lie with you and me, with the people of America. We have spent too much time thinking of what our nation owes us and not enough time thinking what we owe our nation. We have been willing to accept the benefits of citizenship but we have not been willing to pay the cost—a cost which cannot be measured in dollars,

but which must be measured in terms of our interest in elections, measured in terms of our interest in candidates and in how our government conducts its business. If we accept the benefits of American citizenship, we must also accept its obligations.

To summarize, let me say again that all of us connected with the textile industry are proud of the progress which our mills have made in improving the standards of living for textile people. But we view with tremendous concern the fact that our nation is traveling ever closer to the muddy shores of the "welfare state."

Mr. Lové's remarks are abstracted from an address last month to the Lexington (N. C.) Kiwanis Club. He is secretary-treasurer of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute.



FREEDOM IN ACTION

By MORRIS SAYRE, President

Corn Products Refining Co.

AMERICAN business requires freedom—positive freedom—freedom *to* rather than freedom *from*. Specifically, freedom—within the limitations imposed upon every citizen in a free society—to manage its own affairs, freedom to earn and retain enough of its profits so that it can freely improve, expand and experiment and to pioneer new processes and products. It needs freedom to determine its own prices, choose its own markets, plan its own future, and freedom to negotiate with employees without coercion by government.

Those opposed to American business enjoying its traditional freedom often argue that our economy has reached its full growth and therefore all elements in it, *including* business, must therefore submit to government planning and control. Some of these economic saboteurs even argue that further growth by industry *specifically*, must be prevented for the good of the nation! The *kindest* thing to be said about these particular characters is that they are not quite bright!

They either do not know, or have decided to forget, that the sole reason we have so productive a nation, so prosperous a people, so high a standard of living, is because individual Americans have always had freedom to do and to dare—freedom to work, save, invent, invest, explore, produce, expand—positive, active freedom. In short, freedom to be enterprising Americans.

No government bureau, board or commission fired "the shots heard round the world." Those shots were fired by individual men determined to be *free* men.

No corporation, labor union, government, planning board, political party, association of manufacturers or organization of chemists and colorists built this nation. America was built by the unregimented brains and brawn of individual Americans, free to choose, free to carve their own careers, and with *incentives* to devote whatever skills, ability and energy they possessed to their separate tasks.

Anybody who asserts that American industry has reached its full growth is woefully, willfully and inexcusably igno-

rant of the nature of our economy. They do not know what every business man knows: that is, that new and better products, lower prices, higher wages and other features of our ever-rising standard of living come only from a dynamic economy—an economy that is free to profit and free to use those profits for the continual improvement and expansion of our industrial plant.

If American businessmen ever sit back and decide they are not going to grow any more, they will no longer be either good Americans or good businessmen. They will be nothing less than liquidators of free enterprise and undertakers for a once dynamic economy and its progressively higher standard of living.

We either grow or we stagnate and rot into ruin. But we can only grow when we have freedom. That's why business has to have freedom!

Employees require freedom as much as does business, and for basically the same reason—to grow. The working man is not a free man unless he is free to take a job and quit a job; free to experiment with jobs until he finds one which suits him. Every American should have the right to work where he pleases, at wages and under conditions he finds attractive.

Every American must be free to bargain with his employer; collectively with other employees, or individually if he prefers. Every American must have freedom to join a union of his own choice, and equal freedom to refrain from joining a union. It is certainly an invasion of his rights as a freeman to compel him to do *anything*—including joining a union as a condition of employment.

Government economic planning, the "welfare state," government paternalism and union monopolies throttle all of these rights of free men. The fate of working men under Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini has been frightful proof of how easy freedom may be chiseled away until all is lost.

Then there is another application of freedom here in America that is so much a part of our way of life that we seldom think of it. We rarely realize the extent to which its

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exercise depends upon the existence of the other facets of economic freedom. That freedom is the American consumer's freedom of choice—and we are all consumers.

In the last analysis the American consumer is the real boss of American industry as long as he has this freedom of choice. Consumers are the great electorate of our economic life! Consumers decide what shall be produced because they decide what shall be purchased. Consumers fix the prices because they decide what shall be paid for goods and services.

Thus, through this free and voluntary system the American consumers are daily voting what shall be produced, in what quantities, and at what cost. Consumers decree success or failure for styles, brands, designs and models. They decide what industries shall stand or fall—which ones shall be large or small. The company or the industry that ignores the needs and demands of the American consumer writes its own death warrant.

But for consumers to have the maximum of freedom of choice, industry must be free to manage its operations to produce the quality and quantity of goods demanded by consumers and at prices they are willing and able to pay. When all business has this freedom there is healthy and constructive competition—competition that benefits consumers and rewards the efficient producer.

Under free, competitive enterprise consumers have the economic power to demand that employers and employees produce better goods at lower prices. They have the power to make some companies big simply by repeatedly voting to use their products. And any company, no matter how big it has grown, if it fails to meet the demands of the buying public, can, under our daily consumer election system, be voted out of existence as quickly or more quickly than it was made.

American consumers, because of their tremendous economic power, can get results that government can talk about and plan but can never achieve. For under the whiplash of government men will produce only what they have to, and under Socialism only what the bureaucrats think we ought to have.

But spurred by the competitive struggle for profits—the wine of fair rewards—men will produce as well and as much as they are able. Thus, the American consumer's freedom of choice is a key factor in economic freedom. It generates competition which in turn results in more and better goods and services at lower prices.

But in order to have competition the competitors themselves must be free to compete. The extent to which consumers have freedom of choice is determined by the extent to which American business is permitted by government to pioneer, experiment, innovate and expand. It must be obvious then that any curtailment of free competitive enterprise by government or by private monopoly is an attack on every consumer's freedom of choice.

There is nothing greater nor more important that we can leave in trust for our children—than freedom, without limitation, dilution or adulteration. To pass on to them the individual freedom which this nation has always recognized as the God-given right of every human being. But we must admit that we have not always consistently, competently and

faithfully discharged our duty and responsibility as free Americans and trustees of this priceless heritage of freedom.

Too often we swallowed the pill of expediency and paid the price of a long-term headache. Too often we have reached for a short-term gain at the cost of a greater loss. In our preoccupation with the immediate problem, we have ignored the future then being plotted by those who would sabotage the craft of democracy.

We have failed to keep always in mind that everyone pays the penalty whenever any form of freedom, or anybody's freedom is crippled or throttled by the heavy hand of government. In short, we have not accepted and discharged the responsibilities of the freedom which we inherited—the freedom which we desire and require—the freedom which we want to pass on to our children.

There is not much time left. The foes of freedom are well past the 50-yard line—deep in our territory—and they still have the ball! We have got to act and to play as a team of free Americans—a team that will tackle each and every threat to freedom—a team that will defend America against the triple-threat of Socialism-Communism-Fascism.

We can win! We can do it defending individually the other fellow's freedom as vigorously as we defend our own. We can win when we individually accept the responsibilities of freedom—when we individually put the national interest ahead of our own. We can win when we take an active



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interest in political affairs. We can win by being good citizens, good businessmen and good Americans.

We will win when we realize that defeat means the death of the kind of America that Washington, Franklin, Jeffer-

son, Patrick Henry and the other founding fathers fought to establish—the kind of America we inherited—the kind of America we know, love and want to leave for our children. We will win because we must win!!

Mr. Sayre, president of Corn Products Refining Co., spoke as chairman of the board of the National Association of Manufacturers at this Fall's national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



AMERICA NEEDS YOU!

By EARL BUNTING, Managing Director

National Association of Manufacturers

AMERICANS have the right to be enterprising. But with every right goes an equal responsibility. As I see it, the business men of America are fully answerable to the American people for their timid and totally inadequate defense of the economic freedom that has been taken from us in our time.

There was glamour for the big, top leaders in the days of the carriage trade. Today, in his dress and in his means of travel, you can't tell the head of a business from most of the people associated with him in his office or in his shop. But the same courage, determination and ability are still in existence to perform the same useful function for the community and for the nation. America needs them.

The men who fought for and founded this country—the men who fought out American issues and worked out the reconstruction of our re-united land—*looked to themselves* for leadership! Where else—how else—can it be found today?

Our free nation was not created without man-sized material to go into it. Men learned self-government—learned to lead—in their own self-governing communities. It was out of these good and sufficient—responsible and responsive—individual units that our national freedom was built. I know of no other way that it can ever be preserved.

It seems to me that of all the leaders in American communities the business man bears the greatest responsibility for building freedom from the ground up—building good national government out of good local government. Too many Americans want their government to build homes for them, pay their doctor and hospital bills, and generally guarantee their needs from the cradle to the grave.

Some Americans want the government to lower prices of the things they buy. Others want the government to raise prices of the things they sell. Too many Americans want the government to fix the wages and hours of all employees, and to provide for those who don't like the kind of employment they can obtain.

In brief, many people want the government to support them with funds obtained by taxing away the livelihood and opportunities of the vast majority of Americans who prefer to earn their own living and lead their own lives.

Every good citizen is in favor of prosperity, security, health, good housing, and plenty of job opportunities. But it is the citizens—not the government—who create . . . who produce . . . who earn . . . these most desirable things.

Thoughtful Americans are opposed to promises that government will provide these things for everyone. They are opposed to such promises because they are false—because they cannot be kept—because government is a consumer, not a producer.

Taxes that confiscate incentives also confiscate the American peoples' means to prosper and build security. There are those who say that government can always borrow money. These economic assassins pretend that government can go on borrowing and printing money indefinitely, without ever reaching the same day of reckoning that individuals reach when they borrow far beyond their capacity to pay. If the government supports everybody, then who will support the government?

Big government has definitely bulged over into the economic life of this nation. And I think that the public interest—the effective defense of the American people's freedom where it is most threatened today—will be best served by forthright, businesslike leadership in civic affairs where people live.

Every citizen shares this responsibility with the individual business man. There is no monopoly on civic leadership. But there are times when I fear that many businessmen feel they are expected to take only the most passive part in civic life. True, effective, American leadership is not and never was passive.

What true liberals once achieved, true liberals are fighting to conserve today. And the freedom which was once wrested from the tyranny of kings, is now in England and elsewhere tyrannized and taxed within an inch of its life by a new socialized force of reaction disguised as the "welfare state." The powerful few in the Kremlin never fail to cloak their most arbitrary abuses in the name of public welfare and necessity. This is the pattern for all dictatorships.

What is happening in America is what has already happened in England. There the bureaucrats are furthering softening up a once free and mighty economy—a no longer free economy which is already on the road to total power . . . already in the hands of the few who plan and regiment and ration because incentives have been taxed away.

This means that there are no longer productive tools to earn fair rewards for the British Labor Government's own disillusioned rank and file. This is well illustrated by the findings of the Anglo-American Council for Productivity. One of its first teams, consisting of British representatives

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from both labor and management, jointly and harmoniously reported that:

"The alternative to higher production is starvation. When that is understood, not only intellectually but also emotionally, something will be achieved. . . . Some form of direct incentive is essential, and the incentive must be properly shared by manual workers, supervisors, managers, and technicians, and, in fairness by owners and investors also. The customers must gain through reduced prices."

Whatever happens elsewhere, America owes it to herself and to her friends to build the strength that it takes to keep freedom strong, vigorous, alert.

Most Americans consider that the problems in England which lead to measures such as the recent devaluation of the British pound are not things we can do anything about in this country—except to avoid in America such mistakes as have been made in foreign lands.

Let us briefly note some of the obvious things that have brought and are bringing this country away from the productive strength that still makes ours the land of opportunity for all. Let's take a look at some very specific steps in our own land that are on the downhill toboggan slide of collectivism—not the American people's highway of progress and prosperity:

Specifically: federal spending and tax policies in America are drying up venture capital—just as long continued confiscatory tax policies have already dried up British hopes for the jobs, opportunities, productive power, purchasing power, and the progress that goes with a free, expanding, every-one-rewarding economy.

Specifically again: controls which in Britain first cut the heart out of business and now are taking the heart out of labor as well—are attempted in this country whenever the slightest excuse arises.

There has been no lack—there will be no lack of excuses and crises if the advocates of super government have their way. In the last analysis it takes nothing short of regimentation to make controls get *even half way* to first base. And they know it.

American business is the most competitive on earth. And we look to the government to enforce the laws regarding fair competitive practices. What we do not look to government for is the pretense that small business should be

penalized and liquidated for growing big through rendering increasing service. What we do not look to government for is its repeated attacks on the freedom to be enterprising, productive or successful.

Frankly, I think that the limitation of economic freedom is in no small measure due to the fact that too many business men take this constant interference without making it their business to arouse *their* own communities to an understanding of what this means to all Americans—and to their freedom. This is not—this never could be—the issue of one political party.

If every businessman does not now make it his personal responsibility to lead—where informed, responsible leadership counts most—where you live and where the American people live and earn their living—it is you . . . your fellow citizens . . . your fellow workers in the factory and the office—who will all pull their hearts out on the medieval oars of an impersonal, slave-propelled ship of state. It used to be called "serfdom." Now it is called "welfare."

As a citizen and as a businessman, I believe that every manufacturer—every member of industrial management whether foreman or factory head—and every businessman from the Gulf to the Great Lakes—has a special responsibility to his own community. He owes it every ounce of leadership he possesses or can develop. He owes this forthright leadership in the field of public affairs as well as economics. To be brutal about it, thousands of American business men are suffering from hot heads and cold feet! And if they don't get quickly over that, they—their communities—their employees—and all their fellow citizens from Tallahassee to Tacoma—will come to the dead end of keeping their feet warm on the Socialist's tread-mill.

This is no time for ducking issues and giving ground today—in a world now bullied and knocked flat by dictatorships and almost equally monopolistic forms of Socialism—which regiment nations in the name of welfare—which strip labor of its rights and fair rewards under the false-face of labor's own government. Against these gigantic political monopolies of great personal power, the individual may seem tiny and ineffective—if he is willing to see himself that way.

Most of them can be met in our own communities—or by representatives chosen in our communities with the same care that we use in choosing our job, our doctor, or a home for our family to live in. Good citizenship is no less important than all these things.

Problems that business faces are not ours alone. And the leadership that it takes to meet them can never come *only* from bankers, manufacturers and merchants. But it must also come from these other businessmen, the farmers. And from that great group of businesswomen—the home managers of America. It must come from professional men and women of America. And it must come from the hearts of all individual men and women who get America's work done.

All are perfectly capable of understanding that no government can support its people for the long pull. Instead, they support government. All that government can do for them is to provide and protect the atmosphere of freedom and fair play in which people can forge ahead and shape their own futures. American intelligence, courage and initiative is not and never was confined to top leadership.

American people should be better informed than ever

LEST WE FORGET

1. You cannot bring about prosperity by discouraging thrift.
2. You cannot lift the wage-earner by pulling down the wage-payer.
3. You cannot keep out of trouble by spending more than your income.
4. You cannot establish sound security on borrowed money.
5. You cannot build character and courage by taking away a man's initiative.
6. You cannot really help men by having the government tax them to do for them what they can and should do for themselves.

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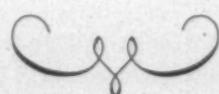


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before. The American home is equipped with means of intelligence such as the leaders of any age might well envy—books, newspapers, magazines, the radio and now television. There is more leisure to think America's problems through as well as better trained minds to arrive at sound decisions. But this increases our direct, personal responsibility to alert . . . to inform . . . to lead America up the road on which all progress has been made. It is the road of men who forthrightly reject the whole fraud that security can be achieved by waving a wand called "welfare."

There is absolutely no getting away from the fact that security must be earned—by people. If we don't provide our own security—out of our own savings—the only possible alternative is that others have to work that much harder to foot the bill. This means that certain, special, selfish groups are being provided special privileges and personal

benefits at the expense of *all* the people. It is this abuse of the American people—this downhill and dishonest tobogganing of big government and its henchmen—that we forthrightly reject.

Those who are leading the downhill run into the bottomless pit of power concentrated in a few political hands, are doing an always energetic and frequently effective job of breaking down the freedom of every individual.

What are you—the individual businessmen of America—doing to defend freedom from that attack? The front line of the battle for freedom—for individual rights, for personal, responsible action—today lies in good civic leadership throughout every American community. It lies squarely at your doorstep.

America needs you—and all that you have to give this top-flight job.

Mr. Bunting, managing director of the National Association of Manufacturers, addressed the preceding remarks at the recent annual meeting of the Chattanooga (Tenn.) Manufacturers Association.



ECONOMIC SECURITY

By W. M. MC LAURINE

THESE two words are magic and mighty in the mind of everyone who considers life seriously. Personal protection, health, and the economic means for guaranteeing ability to meet the physical and social requirements of life are ever consciously or unconsciously active thoughts in the mind of man. Along with these thoughts comes the desire to live and work in a peaceful, dependable and happy environment.

The daily press is full of stories of dangers and disasters, of confusions and conflicts; hence those of us who live and work in the Textile South should stop and count our blessings and appreciate our position and determine within our sacred senses that we shall do all within our power to keep these social and economic opportunities inviolate from the threats of any destructive influences that may seem, at any time now or hereafter, to impinge upon our area.

This industry practically with its own industrial philosophy of humanitarianism and progressive intelligence has finally developed into one of the nation's greatest havens of social and economic security. In a large measure the industry was born with social and economic principles as its basis. It has run the gamut of experience and experiment through its own motivation until now it stands out as a magnificent monument to men, management and money.

While there are many legal statutes relating to industry in general which would therefore extend its directions into the textile industry, its managers have been alert to social and economic demands and have been advanced beyond the bounds of legislative extension in so far as its labor policies bear upon the social and economic security of its people.

The textile industry is serving a universal public need. Its products know no class, color or race. They are used by prince and pauper. They travel the entire gamut of the social scale. Textiles are a necessary and dignified utility used universally throughout the entire world—clothing and comfort and mechanical assistance are needful everywhere.

There is something in the environment in which people work that writes its influence on their lives. The poet, the artist, the florist, the doctor, the minister, the nurse, are all easily recognizable because their vocation, their thinking, all write influences on their demeanor and mien. Since the textile industry has broken away from its drab coarse goods once shipped out to be finished elsewhere and has begun to be style conscious, color conscious, utility conscious and recognize the value of finished products, these gorgeous patterns and products have silently lifted the quality and mentality of the workers until there is no comparison between the workers of today and a few decades ago.

Only recently I was in a towel mill and there I saw thousands of the most gorgeous and riotous towels and bath cloths whirling like a kaleidoscope of colors under the deft hands of hundreds of girls as they hemmed them and tagged them for shipment to market. One of the girls turned to me and said, "Aren't they beautiful!" I replied, "They certainly are and so are you girls pitted here in and among the piles." Fancy weaving, delicate yarns, artistic patterns have pepped up everything.

The mill is different, the machines look different, the village is different, schools, churches, homes, lawns, living

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conditions all have been lifted from the drab and commonplace. The textile mill not only serves a universal need and furnishes a dignified opportunity for employment in which there are ever-growing and expanding social opportunities, but it is a safe place to work. There are no absolutely safe places—even the home with its staircases, slick floors and step-ladders is dangerous. But relatively comparing the textile industry with its hundreds of thousands of workers with other large industries, it is one of the safest places for employment in the nation. Every safety device available is employed—guards, floors, moving objects, dust, ventilation, everything that endangers the life or health of the worker is watched and, insofar as can be anticipated or prevented, made safe.

There are two factors, ignorance and carelessness, which do cause accidents and they seem to operate at times among large groups. Thus there are no perfect records, but there are many excellent records. The safety factor in any textile mill is always a vital, vibrant policy. Everyone is urged to be on the alert for his own safety as well as the safety of others. This is also an economic factor.

The most important factor to the worker in the textile industry is its economic dependability—the wage and the opportunity for work. So much has been spoken and published about the wages and hours and work loads of the textile industry that any detailed discussion of these factors is unnecessary.

The workers and management, the public and the politicians have all agreed that these three factors of employment are exceedingly satisfactory and are in keeping with the economic situation in general and observe all of those factors of health, wealth and happiness. In making these statements, the reader must always remember that there are no perfect situations and in an industry as large as textiles, diversified in area, products and financial strength, there must be exceptions. These exceptions are minor since the majority of the mills in the textile industry are entirely above any danger signal in any of the three factors.

Wages and hours and work loads are important, but even though these factors are important the opportunity to work is even more important. Here again the records, both official and unofficial, indicate that the textile mills offer the steadiest and most continuous operating schedule in the nation. Seldom do owners voluntarily close their plant except for holidays or repairs. When any mill fails to operate for a long period, there is nearly always some external cause for the shutdown. Most textile mill managers are obsessed with the idea that their plants must run. The overhead expenses of a textile mill are terrific, so many managers say they lose less money operating under unfavorable economic conditions than they do when a complete shutdown occurs. Again, I have heard many mill men say that they have a social and economic responsibility toward their employees and they must operate whenever possible for their sake. Thus the textile industry furnishes dependable economic opportunity perhaps above all other industries.

Within the past two decades two very important changes have taken place in the village life of the industry. One of these has been the elimination of the company-owned village. The houses have been sold to the employee and the mills have severed almost complete relationships with the village. Some have sold or leased their village property to

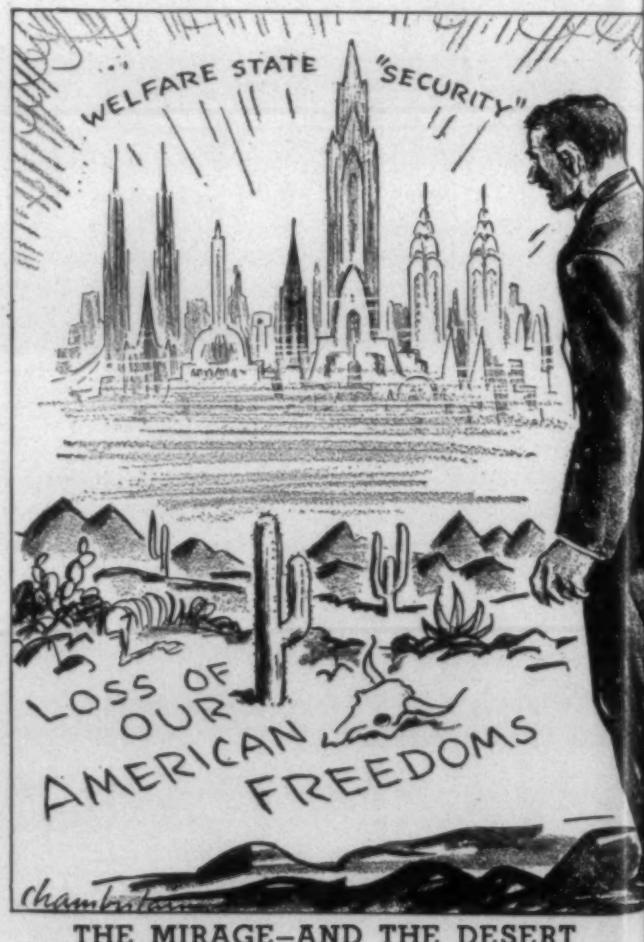
an outside and totally separate corporation whose business it is to handle the village problems. Neither of these changes has annulled the mills' interest in the welfare of its people.

By welfare, we mean churches, schools, recreation facilities, laundries, playgrounds, etc. Of course the store with its once attributed evils has gone the way of the horse and buggy. Those mills that have not disposed of their villages have given them a thoroughly modern work-over and the new homes and apartments that have been recently constructed would fit into the best industrial sections of any city or community.

Our best mill communities today carry no stigma once suggested by the words "mill village." Those who travel and know appreciate the fact that employees in most textile mill areas live in homes that are modern and complete with all conveniences.

This is another environs factor that has built character and advanced the people socially. The growth and development of those who live and work in our textile mills have been more rapid and noticeable than have they been in the rural areas and many of our urban areas. There is a social solidarity and growth in the textile industry which combined with its economic dependability that makes employment very desirable. This fact is further proven in that there are fewer migratory workers, fewer textile hobos now than there have ever been. Residential stability is a great social and economic factor to its participants.

The further fact that out of our textile communities are



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DANGEROUS TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT

coming large groups of college students, athletes, artists on radio and on the screen, engineers who return to top management, or to some other important vocation in life, adds emphasis to the desirability of being associated with a textile plant and living in its community. Today the textile community has the reputation of being the most religious and most moral area in the state.

I have watched the women and girls come from several of our best plants at the close of their eight-hour day. They were beautifully dressed. Their hair was waved, their ear-

bobs and wrist watches shining in the sun, their faces rosy either from cosmetics or health. They compared favorably with the girls who come trooping from our city department stores.

"Aunt Mary" has surely been rejuvenated and the textile industry, once the "Kygmie" for social and industrial reformers, has now aligned itself in the vanguard of industrial progress and leadership. It furnishes economic security along with many other desirable attributes. The textile industry has grown up and acts its age.

Mr. McLaurine, who was an official of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, is respected in the textile industry as one of its best "good-will" ambassadors.

Federal Aid To Education

By GEORGE S. BENSON, President of Harding College, Searcy, Ark.

FEDERAL aid to public schools of all 48 states of the nation is now a very live subject. It involves much more, however, than merely an alternate method of financing public education. It involves principles that are vital to the future of our own American way of life.

There are two methods of financing our public schools. One is to continue financing them through local, city, county, and state taxation, as we have done throughout our history. The other is to supplement this local support by appropriations from the Federal Government. During the past ten years there has continuously been one or more bills before Congress for such aid to every public school in every one of our 48 states.

Should the principle of federal aid to public schools become the rule, we may be assured the principle would shortly be extended to the junior-college level. In fact, that is already being discussed. With the principle in operation up to the junior-college level, we can expect that it would be gradually extended to the senior level. With that accomplished, private schools and colleges would tend to be squeezed out of existence through one of two procedures, or a combination of both. First, government policies of cheap money and low interest rates have destroyed the effectiveness of their endowments. High income taxes and high inheritance taxes have also greatly shrunk the sources from which gifts for private schools may come. With a federalized public school system this threat would become much more serious. In the second place, there is already some agitation for legislation to require all children to attend public schools for national indoctrination. With a federalized system of education it isn't difficult to foresee the day when such legislation would be adopted, and even to the extent that private schools would be virtually eliminated.

Consequently, the real issue before us today is not merely \$300,000,000 in aid to our public schools. The real issue is whether or not we shall take this most crucial step toward the socialization of America.

England and France are losing their freedom as they move along the road of Socialism and nationalism. France demonstrated the agonies of this road a short time ago when French soldiers, under government orders, were fighting government-employed coal miners to protect government-owned coal mines. England adopted a scheme of national-

ization in 1945, which she was forced to follow in 1947 with a law giving the government power to tell any man or woman (with certain limitations) where to work, what to do, and with penalties for failure to obey, or for absenteeism. The American public doesn't want to follow that dismal road. But federal aid to the whole of our public schools, in all 48 states, as all these federal-aid bills now require, would be a decisive step in that direction.

Federal aid to the public schools of America is not necessary and it is not desirable. It has been accurately said that the debt of the Federal Government is about \$258,000,000,000. The debt of all the 48 states, added together, is about \$2,500,000,000. The debt of the Federal Government is, therefore, 100 times as much as the total debt of the states. Since 1940, the debt of the Federal Government has gone up terrifically, while the debt of the 48 states has gone down. There is not a single state of the 48 which has not reduced its debt since 1940. There is not a single state in the union that is not financially better off than the United States. There is not a single state that is not better able to pay the expense of the education of its youth than is the Federal Government. Why, therefore, should we saddle the cost of education on the Federal Government?

It is my firm conviction that federal aid would soon become a millstone about our necks. The Federal Government has no record for economic handling of expenditures. Were our present educational system, just as we now know it, operated by the Federal Government, it would likely be costing us 50 per cent more to operate than is now the case. At the present time, the Federal Government is educating the American Indians. The cost per pupil is more than two times as high as the average per pupil in our public school system in the average state in the union, but the schools are not better.

It should, also, be made very clear that federal aid is not necessary in order to put both grammar school and high school opportunity within the reach of all the youth of the nation. The states are bravely solving their own educational problems. During this past year alone they have increased salaries to teachers more than the total of \$300,000,000 perennially sought in federal aid. Still more important the increases have been greatest where the need was greatest. The average increase for the entire nation was 86 per cent

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DANGEROUS TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT

from 1940-48, but for the 12 Southern states, including the poorest, the increase was 117 per cent.

There is another still more important fact. The differential between the income of the wealthy states and the poorer states is rapidly narrowing. While the 16 wealthiest states averaged 46 per cent more income per person in 1940 than the 16 poorest states, by 1947 that difference had been cut down to only 14 per cent. With more oil being discovered and more industry moving to the South, that differential will continue to narrow until the North may be seeking aid from the South within a generation or two.

Moreover, the percentage of crimes and the number of Communists in Northern states testify to the fact that it takes more than money to provide proper education. No longer should the major emphasis be upon how much money we can spend. On the contrary, emphasis should be upon moral purpose—upon character and citizenship, without which no nation can long preserve a glorious republic like our own.

Since every state in the union can reach the present recommended minimum level, is it not imperative that we all put our shoulders to the wheel, adequately finance our own schools, and emphasize moral purpose, sterling character, and genuine loyal citizenship—qualities that can be developed everywhere, but that money alone can buy nowhere? These greater values can be obtained only with keener local interest. But federal aid will tend to decrease local interest and thereby push to a still lower level the development of character and citizenship.

Children are what they are taught. With a federalized school system we may expect, within a generation, that our children will have come to believe in the principle, and we may then expect its extension to industry, distribution, and agriculture. England started down that road in 1945. Now she has announced a plan for nationalization, even down to the farms, by 1952.

While the present federal aid bill does all that words can do to assure the public of no federal control, it should be remembered that a Supreme Court decision already establishes a precedent for the government to regulate that which it subsidizes. Moreover, as the amount of aid should increase there would be abundance of opportunity for revised legislation—in fact, it would be the miracle of the ages if it didn't come. These aren't days of miracles, so we had better protect our future by rejecting federal aid to our public schools.

In all the excitement we should not lose sight of our present achievements under a decentralized government. Our national income is equal to the combined national incomes of the next highest six nations (before the war or since). Our workers can buy with their wages two times as much food, clothing, housing, travel, entertainment, education for their children as workers at similar jobs in England, Sweden, or Switzerland, and five times as much as in Russia. America, with $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the world's population, sends more young people to high school and college than does all the rest of the world. Only one nation was able to arm itself adequately to meet the Axis powers; only one nation was able to lend liberally to its allies in that war; only one nation is able now to extend help to its neighbors. I am not one of those who

now think that one nation must now surrender the fundamental principles that made her great in order to remain great.

On the contrary, I am thoroughly convinced that if we keep our freedoms and our liberties we can again double the purchasing power of the workman's wages in another generation, as we have in the past generation. Should we, on the contrary, turn to nationalization of education and production, we would likely go down by 50 per cent in production, in wages, and in standard of living.

Remember, federal aid is not necessary to the financing of an adequate public school system. Every state in the union can reach the necessary level. It is character and citizenship that should concern us and which money can't buy. Remember that federal aid will ultimately mean federal control, and federal control would reflect in the classroom the views of the government in power, and would quicken our pace toward state Socialism.

America, under freedom, has achieved still greater power and prosperity. Federal aid to all the public schools in all the 48 states is not necessary and is not desirable. It would mean a definite about face in a system which has succeeded in providing the best for the public that any segment of mankind has yet experienced. As American citizens, it is our responsibility to pass on to our children unimpaired the priceless heritage of individual freedom which our fathers so proudly passed to us.



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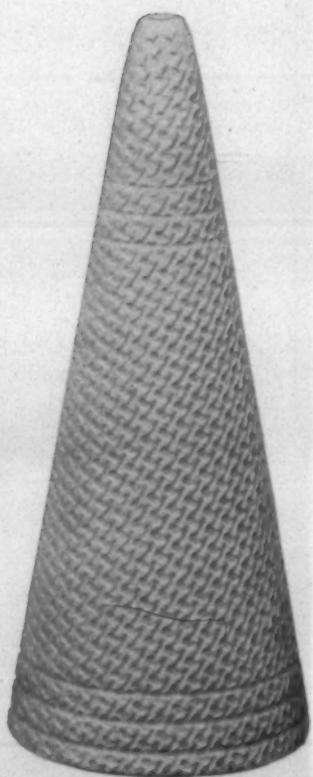
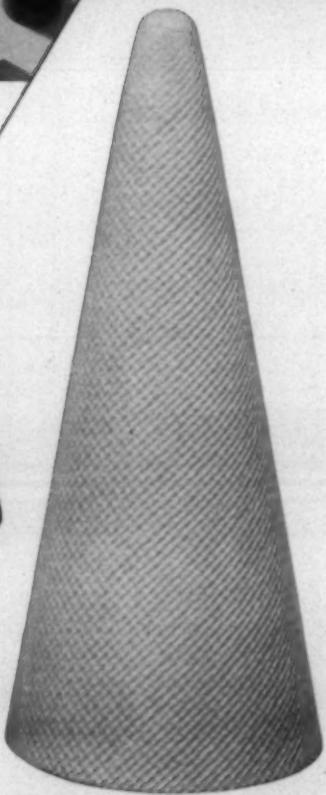
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By ROBERT Z. WALKER

Part 16—The Card Cylinder

THE cylinder is the heart of the card, and trouble here will be reflected throughout the remaining processes of the mill. The card cannot be operated correctly if the clothing on the cylinder is not in prime condition, and if the settings of other sub-assemblies are not correctly adjusted to the cylinder. The cylinder remains stationary in position on the frame of the card, and the lickerin, flats, plates, and doffer are brought up to the correct distance from it. A very large percentage of the causes of defective yarn can be traced back directly to factors involving the cylinder of the card.

An inspection of this section of the card will include the alignment of the cylinder, the fit of the bearings, the adjustment and state of repair of the cylinder screens and the front and back plates, and the condition of the card clothing. Each and every one of these sub-assemblies perform an important function and can be the cause of poor carding if not kept in shape. Probably as important as any other point in regard to such a thorough inspection is the necessity of putting such inspections on a regular periodic and systematic schedule, and maintaining such a schedule. The method of inspecting a card should be laid out systematically, with check forms to be filled out for each card by a responsible and experienced person, and the system should be followed at all times in order to eliminate the possibility of overlooking or neglecting to inspect any point which may be more difficult to examine.

The alignment of the cylinder with the card frame is very important. First of all, the frame itself should be checked and leveled both across and lengthwise. This alignment is accomplished by the use of wedges placed under the feet of the frame, using only wedges of hard wood. After the card is aligned and leveled a wide molding should be nailed in place around the frame to prevent any disturbance of the air currents within it. Alignment of the entire card is necessary as distortion will cause unnecessary wear on most of the shafts and bearings of the card due to binding, will require more driving power, and will make even settings impossible. If the cylinder is canted or offset the clothing will be closer to the plates, doffer, and flats on one side than the other and air pockets will be formed in the air currents surrounding the cylinder. These air currents are vitally important and when disturbed will create cloudy and uneven webs and will cause the waste of an excessive amount of good fiber. All of the wedges under each end foot and under the intermediate feet should be driven in firmly so that vibration will not move them and allow the frame to settle out of line.

As the cylinder has set to it other sub-assemblies within distances measured by thousandths of an inch it must be held by its bearings so as to rotate on a true center without

deviation at any point. If the cylinder is not held on a true center when motionless then all settings will be incorrect when the card is in operation. Bearings generally wear into an oval shape or otherwise become worn so that the shaft can move in the hole of the bearing and is allowed to sink into the bottom of the bearing when motionless; however, when the cylinder attains its operating speed its shaft will rise and take a new and higher position. When the flats are set to a closed position, for instance, a cylinder with worn bearings will run with an entirely too close setting and will either do poor work or will cause damage to the flats and cylinder clothing. Bearings are much too cheap to permit worn ones to be used and clothing much too expensive.

After the card is over ten years old, the wear of the cylinder bearings should be checked annually by inserting a narrow feeler gauge between the top of the shaft and the bushing. When the bearing is worn sufficiently to permit the entry on either side of an .020 of an inch gauge it will be necessary to install new bearings. When one bearing is renewed it is usually necessary, and always recommended, to install a new bearing on the other side of the card in order to eliminate the possibility of sideways play of the cylinder. Cylinder bearings are easy to install and do not require the dismantling of the card. The lickerin and feed plate are removed, the doffer pulled away from the cylinder, the flats raised, and the front and back plates set off. Then a jack is used to raise the cylinder shaft so that the old bearing can be slid off and the new replaced. In replacing the bearings on the shaft the cylinder must be located so that there is equal clearance between the cylinder and the side of the card, or arches at both sides, generally .029 of an inch.

The standard card is not equipped with anti-friction bearings as bronze bearings are sufficient in view of the slow speed. However, the cylinder is a heavy body and will wear its bearings out rapidly if operated with inadequate lubrication. The oil ways should be kept clear at all times. The grease boxes at the bearings should be scraped out, cleaned and filled with new grease every three months when running three shifts.

An important factor in good carding is the generation and control of the air current which surrounds the cylinder. This air current must be smooth and equal across the cylinder and without any eddies or turbulancy which could distract or disturb the even movement of the fibers. The air current which is developed around the cylinder is without doubt an important factor in carding, and is one of the forces in cotton processing about which there is little proven knowledge. A tremendous amount of research has been applied in the study of this force and a number of theories have been advanced in an effort to explain the phenomenon of carding. It has yet to be explained to the full satisfaction

OPENING, PICKING CARDING & SPINNING

of leading technicians and physicists why the card clothing does not load up immediately and why the fibers are not thrown from the cylinder completely by the centrifugal force of the cylinder, in addition to other questions of similar fundamental natures. Research has been hampered by the difficulty of direct observation of the carding action. Attempts at such direct observation have been tried using transparent casings but have not been too successful due to the dust and light lint which is in the air current and which obscures the movement of the fibers.

However, it is not necessary for the practical mill man to know what causes the carding of the fibers but only to know what controls the carding and how this control is maintained. The front plate, back plate, and cylinder screen are the three control points which must be checked periodically to assure proper carding. First of all, these plates and the screen must control the air currents so that they will be evenly distributed over the surface of the cylinder, in order that the fibers will be evenly collected to make sliver of suitable uniformity. They must also perform the important duty of preventing stray air currents from entering and creating turbulent eddies and cross currents. The excess waste of good fiber, in the form of rolled stock, side waste, and stock blowing out of the sides of the card, can be prevented by the correct setting of these plates. The cylinder screen, in particular, should be checked when there is evidence of stock blowing out of the sides of the card.

The screen must be set exactly centered with equal spacing on each side of the card. The other main cause for the blowing of stock is the condition of the edges or selvages, of the picker lap and the spacing of the lap guides. If the selvages of the lap are thin and uneven, the stock will be fed to the cylinder so that the edges of the cylinder are not properly covered with fibers but will only be lightly covered and will allow the air current to blow them out the sides.

Not only must the cylinder screen and the plates be set correctly, the cleanliness and repair of the surface of them is of vital importance. Eventually, stock passing through the card and brushing against the surface of the screen will deposit a film of gummy waste upon the working surfaces and this must at least once a year and preferably every third time the card is ground be removed periodically to prevent stock collecting on them. Collections of stock, rusty screens, or dents in the surface, will form pockets that will create air currents interfering with the smooth operation of the card. Another cause of trouble of this type is scarred or roughened

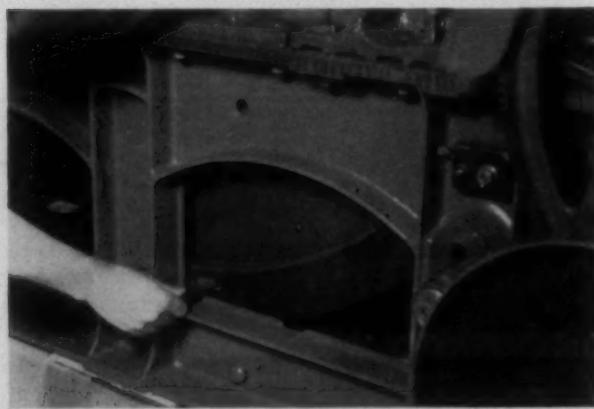
screen surfaces. In order to maintain the best performance of the card these screens must be cleaned periodically, washed with a solvent, roughened surfaces smoothed, and finally, all the working surfaces rubbed down with whiting before being reassembled on the card. Not only will the collections of stock disrupt the even flow of fibers, causing excessive sliver variation, but there is also the danger and possibility of these groups of stock becoming so large that when they finally pull loose and pass through the card that they will damage the clothing of both the cylinder wire and the wire of the flats. Another cause of damage to wire by chokes of stock is the failure to keep the fly and waste properly cleared from beneath the cylinder screen. If this waste is not removed it will eventually pile up between the middle part and the underside of the screen to the point that some of it will be pulled through the screen in a solid clump. When this happens the mass of stock will damage the clothing to an extent depending upon the size of the mass of stock picked up. The cylinder clothing may also be faced and the wire knocked down when removing the screen if the screen is not taken down correctly. If the ends of the screen are loosened while the bottom center is still secured, one end will drop and the screen will pivot at the center, causing the other end to jam into the wire. This damage will be in the form of a thin line of damaged wire all the way across the width of the cylinder, and will be noticed as an uneven spot in the sliver every time the cylinder revolves and the stock is removed by the doffer.

The setting of the cylinder screen is not so critical in regard to the distance from the screen to the wire of the cylinder as is the importance of uniform settings from one side of the screen to the other, so that the air currents will be evenly controlled and directed. The cylinder screen performs two functions, enclosing the lower part of the cylinder and controlling the air currents, and providing the means for the extraction of waste, fly, and dust. It is set to the cylinder at three points, close to the lickerin, at the bottom center or lowest point of the cylinder and near the doffer.

The screen should be set first at the lickerin end, then the center, and finally the end at the doffer. In making the setting the leaf gauge is inserted at the top of the screen and the adjusting screws used to bring the screen parallel to the cylinder and the proper distance from it. This setting will range from .022 to .029 of an inch for most work, although at times it will be necessary to increase the spacing slightly.

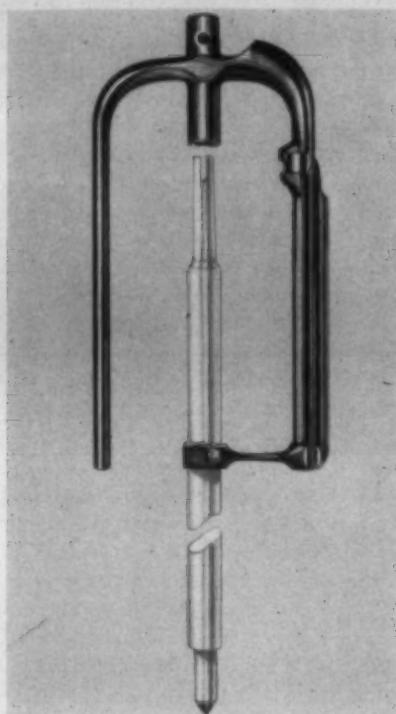
The setting at the center of screen is judged by inserting a leaf gauge into a special slot provided for the purpose. The relation of the screen to the cylinder at this point is not too critical and varies rather widely from mill to mill, in accordance with both local conditions and local practices. The general setting at this point ranges from .034 to .058 of an inch with the larger setting preferred. However, there are instances in which settings as low as .029 are used satisfactorily.

The setting at the doffer is much more open than at the middle or back and will vary from $\frac{3}{16}$ ths to a quarter-inch. It must be borne in mind that all card settings are more or less of an empirical nature and are actually little more than average suitable settings which may be used as a basis upon which to establish settings which will be more closely coordinated with the conditions existing in a particular mill. Too close settings are to be avoided as there will develop a



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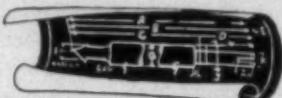
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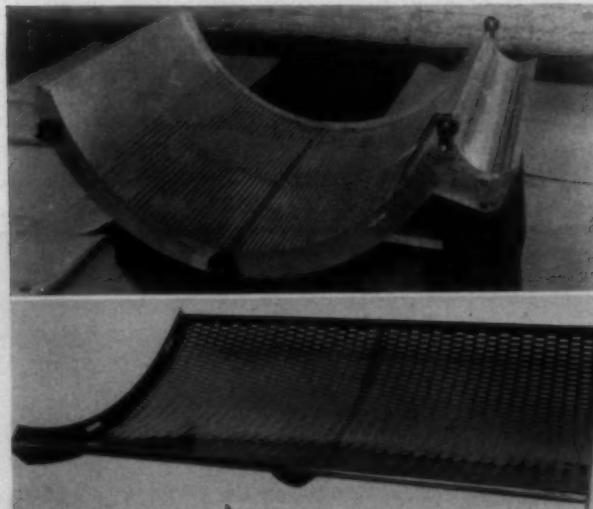
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OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

tendency to force the fibers down between the points of the cylinder wire and the card will become loaded and will stop carding properly. Settings which are too open will cause the loss of good stock as waste. Very close settings at the doffer end of the cylinder screen will cause the formation of an uneven web that will have ragged and torn selvages. If the nose of the front screen is set correctly it will be necessary to clear the waste from under the doffer only at lengthy intervals, such as when the card is to be ground. If the setting is too open there will be an excessive loss of good stock. On the other hand, waste will sometimes collect on the nose of the screen and will cause ragged selvage edges of the web. This cause of defective work can usually be remedied by increasing the setting slightly, a little at a time until the trouble disappears. As a temporary improvement in the carding, if difficulties are experienced due to this cause, the doffer may be disengaged and turned backwards by hand for several revolutions. However, this is strictly a temporary solution until the screen can be correctly adjusted.

A final caution in regard to setting the cylinder screen is that the lickerin must at all times be set to the cylinder before the cylinder screens are set to the cylinder. Many times the lickerin will be adjusted to a gauge without checking the setting of the cylinder screen and the lickerin screen afterwards. When this practice is followed there is a possibility that the cylinder will be brought into the cylinder wire so that holes will be worn into the screen at the setting point. Not only will this ruin the screen, it will also damage the clothing of the cylinder.

Clothing wire is sometimes ruined in much the same manner by setting the front and back plates too close. Plates which are set too closely will beat the fibers down into the spacings between the wires of the clothing and will cause the card to become loaded, and therefore partially ineffectual, in a much shorter period than should be considered normal. A card in this condition must be stripped far more often than is actually necessary and imposes a heavier duty upon the tenders who are responsible for this phase of maintenance. If the setting is so close that there is contact between the plate and the wire, not only will the clothing be damaged, but the inside surface of the plate will be cut,



Above, cylinder screen with conventional ribs; below, section of waste control cylinder screen with a perforated plate instead of conventional ribs.

scored, and roughened, until it becomes useless and replacement is required. Another general point to note in regard to the setting of these plates is the advisability of setting them so that they will be slightly more open at the middle of the card than at the sides. By setting the plates in this manner the air currents are more positively controlled and the tendency of the air to blow out the sides is reduced. Plates set in this way will aid in smoothing out the air currents so that the fibers will be deposited over the surface of the cylinder in a more even and uniform manner, resulting in more even sliver. This bend in the plates can be quite pronounced, for instance, if the back plate is to be set to a .029-inch gauge this gauge would be used at the edges but a .034 gauge would be used to test for clearance at the middle. The back plate should be reset every third time the card is ground, while it is recommended that the setting of the stripper plate or front plate be checked every time the card is ground.

At one time these cylinder plates were made of a rather light-gauge steel, which was later changed using a plate thicker and more rigid. All old cards should be examined and the light plates substituted with new heavy plates. The reason for the changes was that the thinner plates were too easily moved out of line and it was difficult to keep them properly set. In addition, they were often thrown into contact with the clothing with resultant damage to both the plate and the clothing.

The back plate is primarily a closure plate to close the space between the top of the lickerin and the flats, in order to aid in controlling the air currents surrounding the cylinder and to prevent the generation of secondary air currents which would develop if the cylinder was not surrounded at all points. The open setting of the back plate at its top edge will allow good stock to blow out between the flats and the top of the plate. The settings of the lower edge of the back plate, inasmuch as it is instrumental in controlling the air currents, will also have some effect upon the lickerin fly. The setting of this plate does have some bearing on the operation of the flats, for if the plate is set too widely from the cylinder the flats will become loaded prematurely. In this case it will be found that the amount of strips per card will be higher without the advantage of extra cleaning, as a fiber analysis of the strips will show merely an increase in the amount of long fibers.

It might be well to point out at this time the value of a certain amount of laboratory testing which can effect substantial improvements in sliver quality, a reduction in card waste, and a general better adjustment of the different sub-assemblies of the card. This testing is mainly in the form of comprehensive fiber analysis by the use of some instrument which will produce accurate fiber arrays. These arrays should be in the form of an individual placement of all the fibers of the representative sample so that the longest fiber will be placed at one end, with each succeeding shorter fiber correctly and accurately placed after it. The result of this array will be that an analysis can be made showing the percentage of various length fibers in the sample. By utilizing fiber arrays the average fiber length of the finished sliver can be compared to the average fiber length of the stock in the lap, and in the raw cotton. In addition, the effect of various card settings can be accurately determined by sorting a sample after each setting is made. The scope of such tests is limited only by the energy and technical ability of the

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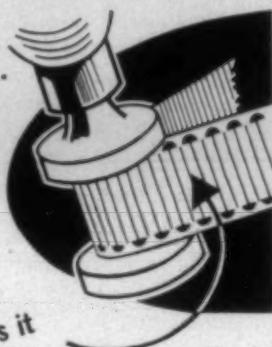
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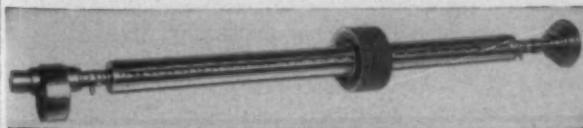
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OPENING, PICKING, CARDING & SPINNING

persons responsible for the testing and adjustment of the cards. While such testing is likely to be a rather lengthy process, it will be found to be well worthwhile both from an operating and a financial standpoint, with the cost of testing more than realized through savings in the form of less waste.

However, both the top and bottom edges of the back plate can be set to the same distance with good results, in most cases. A minimum recommended setting for this plate is .022 of an inch both top and bottom and a maximum setting of .034. The general procedure with regard to setting this plate is to set both edges of the plate .029 from the cylinder wire, and to use this as a starting point in obtaining the best distance for a particular set of local conditions.

The front plate is more important in the part it plays in obtaining efficient carding and requires a more critical setting than the back plate. The front plate prevents the formation of undesirable secondary air currents at the front of the card where the flats leave the cylinder. The amount of strips, or waste, removed by the flats is also controlled by the setting of the front plate, although in a rather indefinite manner. The bottom edge of this plate is set to control the air currents and is adjusted within a range from .022 to .034 of an inch from the cylinder. Adequate control will generally be obtained with the bottom edge of this plate set to a .029 gauge.

The amount of strips removed by the flats will be progressively greater as the setting of the top edge of the front knife plate is increased from the cylinder. The plate should not be set closer to the cylinder wire than .017 of an inch, or farther than .034, under most local conditions. Ordinary mill practice is to set the plate .022 and to vary the setting slightly to suit the type of strips to be removed. The result of a series of tests have shown that the increase in stripping will be on the average of one per cent for each .001 of an inch increase in the width of the setting, although this is not by any means an absolute rule but merely an indication

of the effect a change in setting will produce. This setting should be made very carefully, making positive that the end of the gauge does not come in contact with the card flat. This accidental contact occurs sometimes and will confuse the setting.

A matter of poor policy and false economy is to allow the card setters to use old gauges, or to refuse to allow them new ones when needed. Card gauges are necessarily thin and easily dented or burred. A gauge which is badly dented or bent will not be accurate and will cause the card to be set incorrectly, and should be disposed of immediately. When the cost of setting the card correctly, and the value of a correct setting, is realized, the slight charge for new gauges will be so small as to be insignificant.

G.M. Chief To Address Cotton Council

C. E. Wilson of Detroit, president of General Motors Corp., will be the principal speaker on the opening day of the 12th annual meeting of the National Cotton Council at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 23-25, William Rhea Blake, council executive vice-president, announced recently. The General Motors chief executive, who is expected to address more than a thousand cotton industry leaders from some 18 states, is scheduled to present industry's viewpoint in his discussion of "What Kind of America Do We Want to Live In?"

Mr. Wilson has been associated with General Motors and its subsidiaries for more than 25 years. He was appointed acting president of the corporation in June, 1940, after President William S. Knudsen was granted a leave of absence to direct industrial production in the national defense program. He became president in January, 1941, after Mr. Knudsen had resigned.

The program for the event, for the most part, will be made up of reports from various committee chairmen who will report on program activities and plans for 1950. Scheduled to be heard are Harry S. Baker, sales promotion; H. L. Wingate, public relations; Ransom E. Aldrich, production and marketing; Walter L. Randolph, utilization research; C. G. Henry, margarine legislation; and S. Y. West, foreign trade. Oscar Johnston, chairman of the board, will discuss general council activities. All sessions of the three-day meeting will be held at the Peabody Hotel in Memphis.

New Fiber Described As Similar To Orlon

The new fiber being developed by the Chemstrand Corp., jointly owned by American Viscose Corp. and Monsanto Chemical Co., has "many of the same qualities as orlon," William H. Brown, secretary, treasurer and a director of Avisco, told the Philadelphia Bond Club recently. "Research of the two companies (Avisco and Monsanto) on this fiber has worked out very well," Mr. Brown said, "and it is expected that some of the fiber will be available for commercial testing in the next few months."

The Filamatic process developed by American Viscose Corp. for the continuous spinning of viscose rayon textile yarns will be installed with an initial capacity of up to 20,000,000 pounds a year, Mr. Brown said. He said the commercial type machine is now being designed.

All cotton lint is not white. It ranges in color from pure white as found in the American uplands area to brown as in certain Egyptian cottons.



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By FRANK D. HERRING

Part Nine—Loom Construction

THE procedures for assembling the loom, outlined herein, will differ in some respects from the methods employed in the loom builders' shops. Their set-up is different; they are equipped and trained to do the job with greater dispatch and efficiency. I am trying to follow a plan that will be the most convenient for the building of the loom at the mill, by men who are not specially trained for this type of work, and one that will get the job done correctly. A great many pieces of the loom are dependent on other applied parts for their proper operation and adjustment. This makes it necessary to have an orderly plan of procedure, and apply first parts first.

Applying the Shipper Lock

Assembly of the basic framework of the loom was covered in Part Eight of this series. However, the shipper lock could be considered a part of the frame assembly, as other parts are mounted on it. Shown in Fig. 22 is the shipper lock and the shipper handle assembly. The shipper lock is a stationary part, and acts as a guide for the shipper handle at all times. A portion of the brake assembly, the filling feeler, and the knock-off lever stud are all attached to the shipper lock. All these parts require very accurate settings, and the first essential is to obtain the proper application and adjustment of the shipper lock. As will be noted in Fig. 22, the shipper lock is not applied to a flat, or milled, surface, as are most of the parts of the loom, and it is not milled when it comes to the weave room from the loom builders. It contacts the frame assembly at three points, two flanges of the loom side, and the left-hand end of the breast beam, and it should be filed and fitted to contact these points evenly, and the front contacting part should line up flush with the front of the loom side, indicated by X mark in Fig. 22. This setting will line the lock with the lay, and the frame assembly, and will simplify the application of the other parts which are mounted on it. This is one of the most difficult fitting jobs that the loom fixer is required to do on the loom, and much care, patience, and skill is necessary in order to do the job correctly. Unless the job is done correctly much unnecessary trouble will be encountered from time to time by the lock slipping out of position, allowing the filling feeler and other parts mounted thereon to be out of adjustment. After the lock has been fitted and tightened in place, it should be attached with dowel pins to the end of the breast beam at the point indicated by arrow in Fig. 22. The shipper is equipped with a piece of rubber to relieve the shock on the shipper handle

when it is thrown in off position. This is one of the many things that should be inspected—often—and the rubbers kept in place; otherwise the shipper handle will sometimes be broken when it is thrown back in the off position and allowed to contact the solid casting.

The Driving Assembly

Shown in Fig. 23 is the front view, and in Fig. 24 the back view, of the driving assembly for a belt-driven loom;

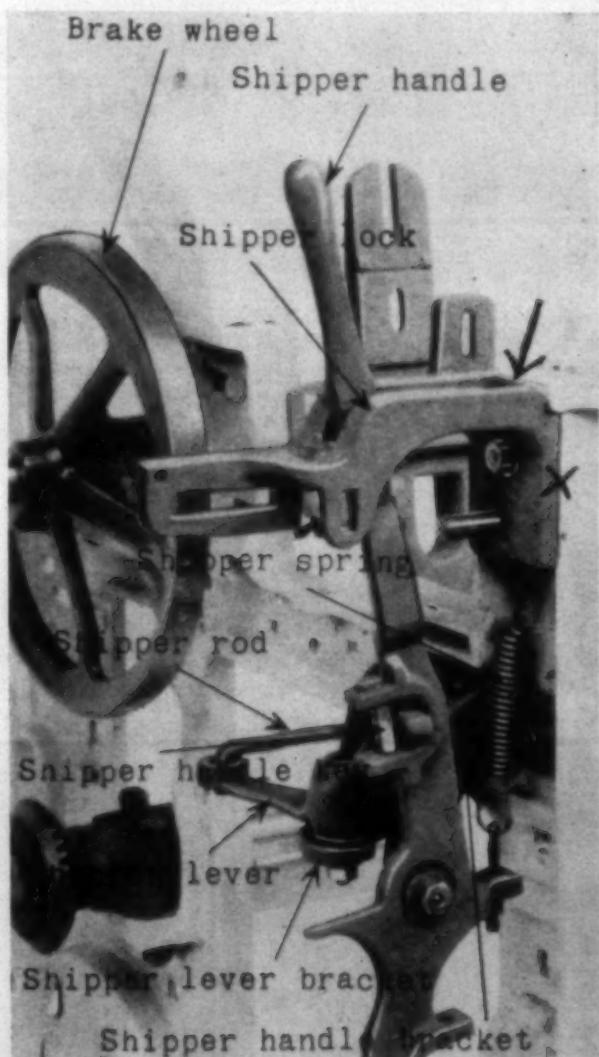


Fig. 22

WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

a great many looms are motor driven, but the procedure in applying and fitting the mechanism for the two drives would be the same, with the exception of mounting the motor base and motor on motor-driven looms. Belt-driven looms are usually bought in right and left-hands, but motor-driven looms are usually bought only in left-hands. The hand of a loom is determined by viewing it from the front side, or the weavers alley; if the driving mechanism is to the right it would be a right-hand loom, if to the left a left-hand.

I covered the lining of the rocker, cam, and crank shafts in Part Eight. I suggested the use of a trial shaft for lining the crankshaft. This trial shaft should be long enough to extend to, and through, the outside bearing, shown in Fig. 23. After the crankshaft boxes (or bearings) have been lined, the outside bearing assembly should be mounted, fitted and tightened in place, and then the outside bearing lined with the trial shaft used in lining the crankshaft. Proceed as follows: Place the shipper sleeve stud collar, indicated by XX marks, on the stud; tighten the stud in place on the loom side (heavy lock washers should be used on both ends of the shipper sleeve stud). Next, apply the outside bearing support bracket shim, shown in Fig. 24, to the loom side, then bolt the outside bearing support bracket to the shim, and tighten the bracket and shim securely, and check the bracket for level, using a small spirit level lengthwise. Put the outside bearing support in place and tighten it securely to the stud and the bracket. Place the outside bearing on the shaft and adjust the entire assembly, up or down as needed, until the outside bearing fits snugly on top of the outside bearing support; then tighten the shim bolts securely. File the filing bars on the outside bearing to line it perfectly with the shaft. Remove the outside bearing support, and the crank shaft box caps. Put the cam shaft in place, after all gears, cams, etc., have been mounted on it. Then put the crankshaft in place and replace the box caps and tighten them securely. (Of course, the crank and

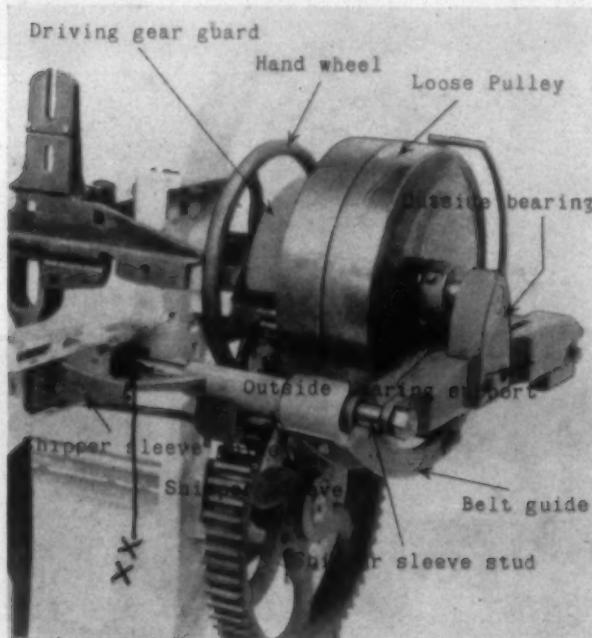


Fig. 23

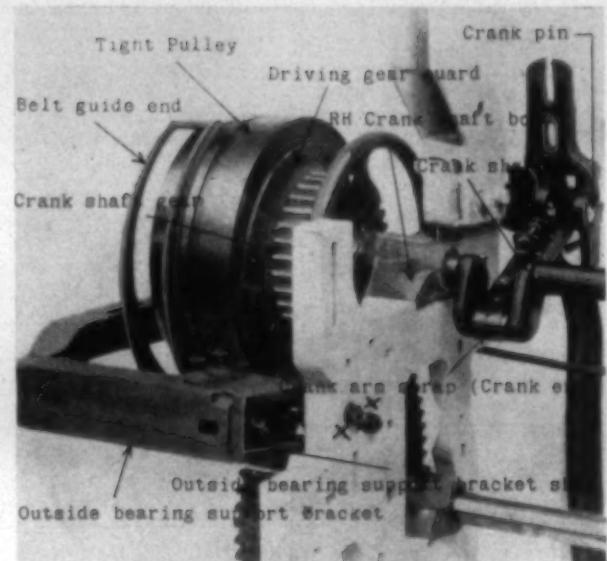
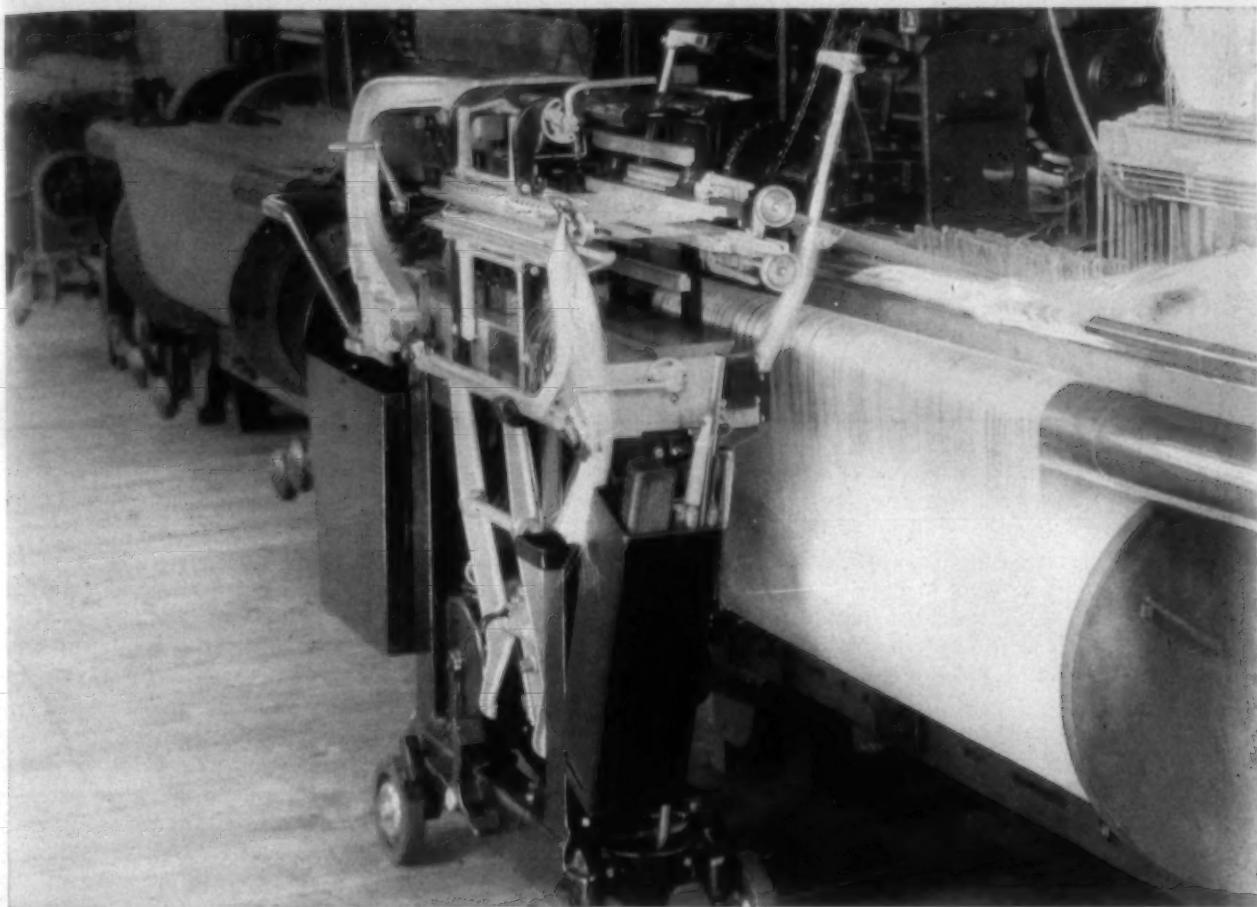


Fig. 24

cam shafts should have the driving gears mounted on them.) Put the loose pulley and the loose pulley bushing in place and tighten the bushing securely. Then bolt the shipper sleeve guide on to the loom side, put the shipper sleeve on the shipper sleeve stud and adjust the shipper sleeve guide so that the finger on the shipper sleeve will work freely in the slot in the guide. Put the belt guide in place and adjust properly. Put the outside bearing back in place and tighten all bolts of the entire assembly securely. Check to make sure that the crankshaft turns freely in the outside bearing.

After this assembly is completed, the outside bearing support bracket shim should be dowel pinned to the loom side. The holes should be drilled at the points indicated by X marks in Fig. 24. Experience has positively taught me that bolts alone will not hold this assembly in place. I have also found it to be a good policy to put two large extra-heavy washers on the two bolts holding the shim to the loom side. Also, the outside bearing support should be well braced, back and front. There are different types of braces obtainable for this purpose. Some rest on the floor, and others are attached to the loom side. I very much prefer the ones attached to the loom side, as this will make a much more substantial job. A terrific amount of shock, vibration, and strain is exerted onto this assembly, and unless it is firmly secured in place with the proper bolts, dowel pins and braces no end of troubles will be encountered after the looms have been in operation for a few months.

There are various opinions as to proper mounting of the camshaft driving gears, the tight pulleys and friction discs (friction discs take the place of tight pulleys on motor-driven looms). I think I have tried all of them; undoubtedly the shafts should be slightly oversize for the bores in these parts, enough oversize to obtain a very tight wedge fit for the gears, pulleys and keys when they are forced into position on the shafts. If the mill has the proper equipment in the machine shop these parts can be forced on by air pressure and a very good job obtained. The objection I have to this method is that the shafts and the bores in the parts are somewhat distorted, and this of course will cause them to work loose more readily. I have found the best



BARBER-COLMAN PORTABLE WARP TYING MACHINE SPEEDS REPLENISHMENT OF SYNTHETIC WARPS



The reduction of loom down-time is an important factor toward successful competition in the textile business. The less a loom is idle, the more goods it can produce; the greater the mill production, the more economical that production becomes. The Barber-Colman Portable Warp Tying Machine has proved its ability, in hundreds of mills, to reduce loom down-time required for replenishment of warp. One model of this machine (Model LS) is specially designed for synthetic yarns — and is also extremely efficient on wool, worsted, mohair, and other difficult yarns. The speed of the machine is illustrated in the example of mill data in the table at the right. The machine works directly back of the loom, as illustrated above, and is so compact that it can be operated in narrow loom alleys. Your Barber-Colman representative is qualified to discuss details of the possibilities for this machine in your mill — get in touch with him at the next opportunity.

DATA FROM A MILL

VISCOSE YARN

Number of ends on Beam — 5,714

160 sley by 68 picks

150/40/1-1/8 Viscose

6 Harness, 4 banks of Drop Wires

*Average ends per hour tied — 5,761, on
B-C Model LS Portable Warp Tying
Machine. This includes preparation,
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WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

method is to heat the gears, pulleys, or discs sufficiently to cause them to expand slightly. This will permit the gears and keys to be placed without pressure being put on them. The shafts and the bores should never be filed to secure a fit. No man can file accurately enough to do a good lasting job in this manner.

The set screws in the above mentioned parts should never be tightened before they have cooled off, after being heated and put in place. The set screws should be tightened and then struck a few blows with a heavy hammer; this will cause them to become seated better into the shafts. Then tighten them again securely. The driving gears on the crank and camshafts should be meshed together so as not to have any play or backlash between them. They should turn reasonably free, and little binding will not cause trouble. Better to bind a little than to have any backlash. They should be kept well oiled at all times. Even when well oiled they will wear on the point of the pick, and when they become sufficiently worn to affect the proper running of the loom this can be remedied by removing the outside bearing and the crankshaft box caps and raising the crankshaft gear and turning it about three teeth off the pick. Of course, this will necessitate the resetting of the cams, gears, etc., on the camshaft. Lost motion or backlash in these driving gears will seriously affect the running of the loom in many ways, and my experience has been that too many weave room men almost disregard this.

The outside bearing supports for motor-driven looms are made wider than the supports for belt drives. This is to allow more space for the mounting of the motor stand, or

base, and the outside bearing, which has a larger seating base than belt drives. The outside bearing on motor drives are much more difficult to line with the crankshaft than the bearings for belt drives, because they are longer, and they perform a dual duty: they support the end of the crankshaft, and also form the bushing on which the friction disc gear turns. Unless this bearing is lined perfectly the friction gear will not contact the friction disc all the way around when it is drawn into running position, and this will cause the hub of the friction gear to wedge on the outside bearing, or bushing. When this condition exists the speed of the loom is reduced with an additional load being put on the motor which will cause it to become overheated and sometimes burn out. This condition will also cause the friction disc gear to be drawn out of line, to run in a warped position, and will not mesh properly with the motor pinion gear.

After the outside bearing assembly has been put in place, all bolts securely tightened, checked for level, and pinned, the motor stand should be put in place and tightened. The motor stand should be squared with the outside rim of the friction gear. Shown in Fig. 25 is a square which can be obtained from the loom builders, or can be made at the mill, using one-quarter by one-inch strips of band iron. This square will insure the perfect alignment of the motor pinion gears with the teeth on the friction gear. In order to secure this perfect alignment it is sometimes necessary to file the lugs on the bottom of the motor stand, at the points where they contact the outside bearing support. The motor should not be mounted until after the loom has been completely assembled and put in place where it is to be operated.

There are numerous types of disc friction clutches in use, but most of them are very simple in design, and are easy to apply and adjust. The most important thing to bear in mind is to make sure that all moving parts are lined and adjusted to avoid any binding whatsoever. Shown in Fig. 26 is the No. 8 dry disc clutch for X, XD and XK looms. To adjust this clutch proceed as follows: Remove cap screws and take off shipper sleeve arm. Adjust clutch fingers by means of clutch finger adjusting screws until driving clutch cone can be moved to the on position by bracing both thumbs on outside bearing and pulling driving clutch cone sleeve by means of two fingers on each hand. It is very important that the three clutch fingers be adjusted evenly so that each finger will exert equal pressure on the driving clutch cone sleeve. Assemble the shipper sleeve arm with clutch parts and the shipper handle in the on position. Move the shipper handle to the off position, bring shipper sleeve spring collar against spring and tighten the set screw in collar.

Mounting the Shipper Handle

Attach the shipper handle bracket to the loom side, and move it towards the front of the loom as far as the slots will allow, and incline the front end downward slightly; then tighten the two bolts securely. Put the shipper handle in place in the shipper lock and attach the shipper spring, as shown in Fig. 22. Holding the top part of the handle, press it down until the hole in handle slips in place on the projecting knob on the bracket, then put the bolt in place and tighten it securely. Put the shipper lever bushing in place in the lever and bolt it onto the shipper lever bracket,

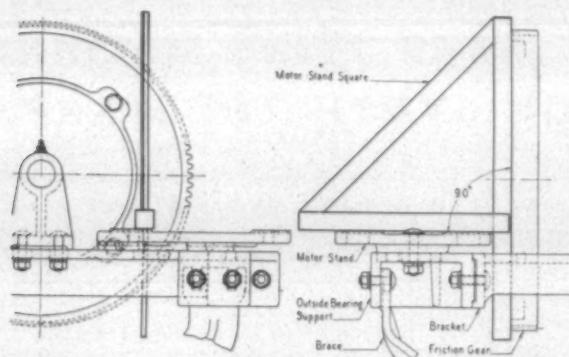


Fig. 25

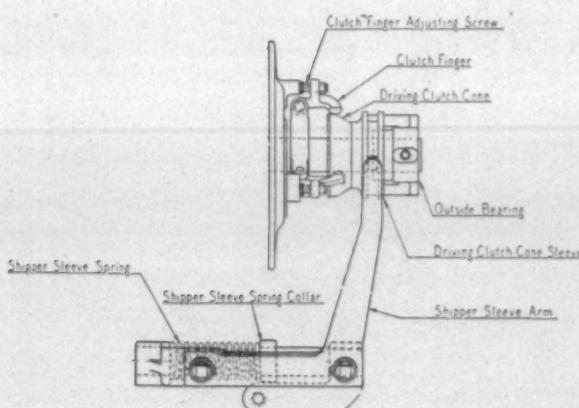


Fig. 26

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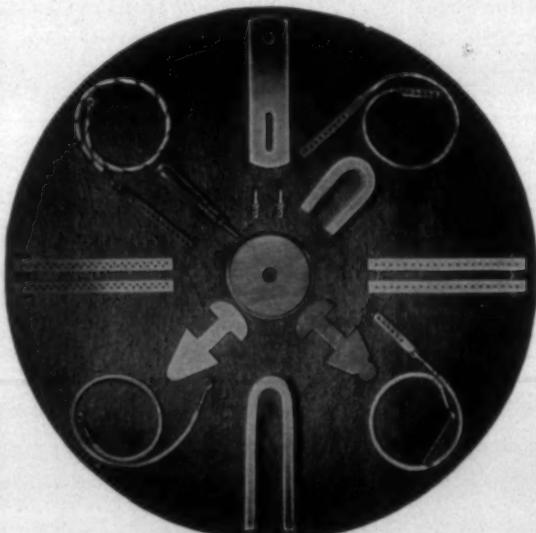
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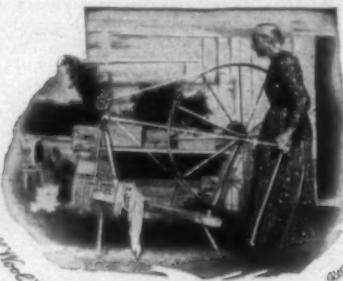


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WARP PREPARATION & WEAVING

and tighten securely. The front end of the shipper lever should rest in the center of the slot in the shipper handle. The shipper handle bracket can be adjusted to secure this

setting. Adjust the tension on the shipper spring to hold the handle back against the rubber in off end of the shipper lock. Excessive tension should be avoided, because it soon will beat out the rubber in the lock, and will sometimes break the shipper handle when it is thrown to off position.

Bleaching, Dyeing & Finishing

Vat-Craft Reveals New Dyeing Process

VAT-CRAFT CORP., New York City, revealed a new textile dyeing process Dec. 7 which promises to revolutionize the handling of many types of textile fabrics. Believed to be the first successful commercial use of atomic energy, the process makes it possible to vat-dye many types of apparel fabrics photo-chemically by use of a newly discovered radio-active source material, UA-1. The new process, which has been 2½ years in development by Vat-Craft, was demonstrated at the Shamrock Textile Processing Co., Paterson, N. J., where the only Vat-Craft machine is located. It is expected several more machines will be completed early in 1950.

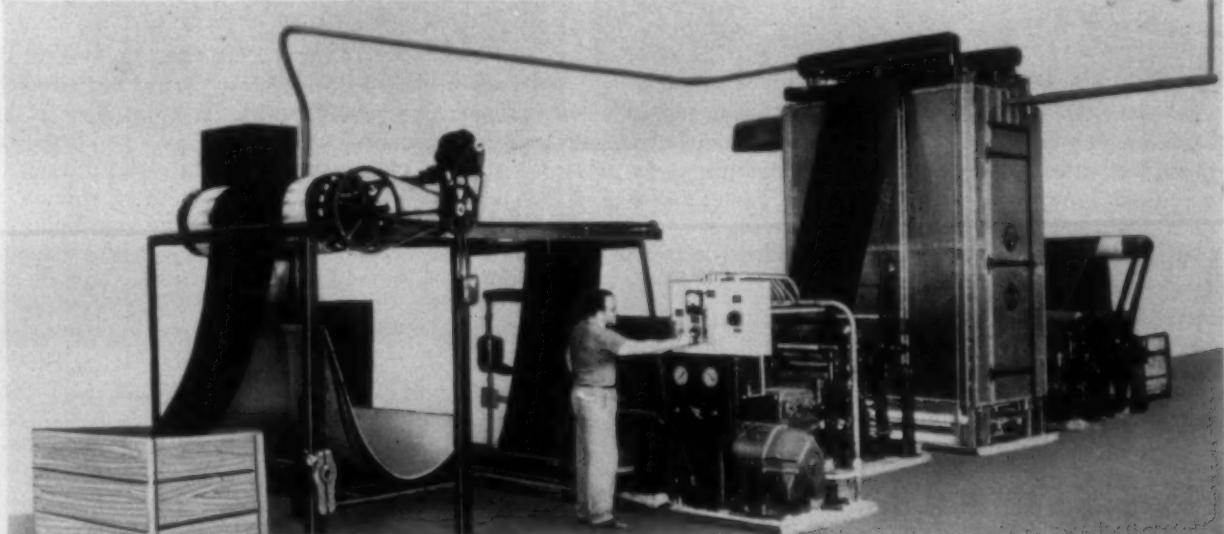
Under supervision of Dr. Leonard E. Ravich, Vat-Craft's vice-president in charge of research, test runs have been made in the vat dyeing of nylon dobbies, orlon dobbies, eight-ounce cotton twill, acetate and rayon tissue faille types, all-rayon gabardine in both dress and shirting weights, one-denier poplin shirting, a multi-filament crepe blend of acetate and nylon, an all-acetate bridal satin and a fine silk crepe.

In the Vat-Craft process, fibers are coated or impregnated with soluble materials, which upon exposure to radiation, are converted to insoluble colored pigments. These become an integral part of the fabric and penetrate completely

through the fiber rather than merely coating it as heretofore in textile dyeing. The process to be economically feasible can proceed at varying rates of speed depending upon the fabric being dyed. In order to accomplish this, addition agents are included in the dye solution which coats the fabric. The addition agent acts similarly to a radio amplifier which takes small amounts of electrical energy and increases and converts this energy to a state that is easily perceived, i.e., sound waves from a loud speaker.

This catalytic addition agent, designated as catalyst UA-1, is the result of intensive research at the Vat-Craft laboratories at 110th Street, New York City. The compound is manufactured from radio-active source materials under a license from the United States Atomic Energy Commission. It has been found that exceedingly small amounts of this compound, when added to the solution coated on the fabric, will increase the efficiency of outside radiation many thousandfold to a point where color can be precipitated on almost any material at high rates of speed.

The Vat-Craft machine is composed of four basic units. The first unit, the Padye, consists of a shallow pan and several wringers known as nip-rollers. As the fabric goes through this first unit it is soaked with the dye solution which also contains the radio-active source material, UA-1;



The only Vat-Craft machine currently in operation, located at the plant of Shamrock Textile Processing Co., Paterson, N. J. By employing atomic energy, the process makes it possible to vat-dye many types of fabrics photo-chemically.

BLEACHING, DYEING & FINISHING

after the fabric has been saturated the Padye nip-rollers squeeze out the excess dye.

The second unit through which the fabric passes is quetsch No. 1. Here the fabric goes through a second shallow pan containing a photo-sensitizing solution which leaves the fabric coated similar to an undeveloped camera film. Again the fabric goes through nip-rollers which wring out the excess solution.

The third unit in the Vat-Craft process is the all-important development chamber. It is about 15 feet high, six feet wide and four feet thick. It contains two vertical rows of 15 powerful lights each. These two tiers of lights face each other about a foot apart and each tier has a screen of 96 per cent silica glass in front of it. The fabric passes down through this development chamber between these two screens of silica glass at which point it is developed like film.

The 30 lights produce 3,750 watts each for a total of 112,500 watts, the largest known man-made concentration of light in the world. The silica glass screens permit filtering of proper light rays to develop the fabric's color and yet control the temperature of the area through which the fabric passes to between 90 and 100°.

When the fabric leaves the bottom of this development chamber, the color is completely set. It then goes through the fourth unit of the process, which is quetsch No. 2. This is merely a fresh water bath which removes any lint, excess solution or particles of dust or dirt. It is wrung out on more nip-rollers and goes into a hamper or onto a spool. The fabric is then ready for normal textile finishing.

Between the several units of the Vat-Craft machine there are tension-controlling devices which allow the fabric to be run at whatever tension is desired, or if necessary, com-

pletely without tension. The compensating gates which perform this function are important due to the high speed at which the process operates.

As a means of comparing the production efficiency of the new dyeing process with normal dyeing methods, it was pointed out that the Shamrock plant covers about half of a normal city block and employs about 75 men. The standard dyeing equipment manned by the 75 men produces approximately 90,000 yards of fabric daily in two ten-hour shifts. The one Vat-Craft machine, about 40 feet long, six feet wide and 15 feet high, manned by three or four workers, produces vat dyed fabrics at the rate of 125 yards a minute, or 150,000 yards in the same two ten-hour shifts.

John M. Gessler, president of Vat-Craft, said that the first machine had been constructed to handle fabric 57 inches wide at speeds up to 125 yards a minute. He pointed out, however, that it was possible to make the machines wide enough to handle fabrics 92 inches in width. Mr. Gessler stated that during the development stages of the Vat-Craft process the following firms assisted in the research studies: American Viscose Corp., General Electric Co., Corning Glass Works, Van Vlaanderen Machine Co., Proctor & Schwartz, Shamrock Textile Processing Co. and the United States Atomic Energy Commission.

Officers of the Vat-Craft Corp. are: John M. Gessler, president; Dr. Leonard E. Ravich, vice-president in charge of research; Fred C. Billing, vice-president and treasurer; Edward P. Field, Jr., secretary; Richard D. Nelson, assistant treasurer; Vincent Broderick, assistant secretary. Members of the board of directors are: Mr. Gessler of John M. Gessler & Sons, Philadelphia; Mr. Field; Dr. Ravich; Mr. Billing; Mr. Nelson, assistant vice-president of Equitable Securities Corp.; Stewart Cragin; Harry L. Schimpf, Jr., of Schimpf & Steeley, Philadelphia, attorneys; Harry L. Dalton, vice-president of American Viscose; John J. Hosey, Jr., vice-president and treasurer of Energetic Worsted Co.

Pigmented Colors For Textile Printing

By DINO CIMMA, Technical Representative, Interchemical Corp. Textile Colors Division

PIGMENTED water-in-oil emulsions were first developed in the central research laboratory of Interchemical Corp., and were introduced to the textile industry under the name Aridye pigment colors. Because of their ease of application and other advantages, these new coloring materials won quick acceptance by textile printers. During the last ten years, many improvements have been made in Aridye pigment colors. For example, the concentration and color yield are much higher today; the fastness properties and running properties are much better. New colors have been developed to increase the range of shades. New resins with greater bonding power have been made available.

The original application of pigmented water-in-oil emulsions was for printing of cotton shirtings. The sharpness of mark which can be obtained with pigmented water-in-oil emulsions, plus excellent fastness to repeated laundering and to Trubenizing, contributed to the popularity of pigmented emulsions for printing shirtings. Another early use of pigmented emulsions was for printing cotton dress

goods. Today this is the most important application so far as yardage printed is concerned. One of the outstanding advantages of the water-in-oil type of emulsion is the smoothness or evenness of blotch obtained. An interesting use for pigment colors is the printing of cotton flannelette. With pigmented emulsions, the fabric, after printing is merely dried and heat cured. No ageing or soaping is necessary. Since there is no soaping, the pile of the flannelette is not disturbed and the fabric does not have to be renapped.

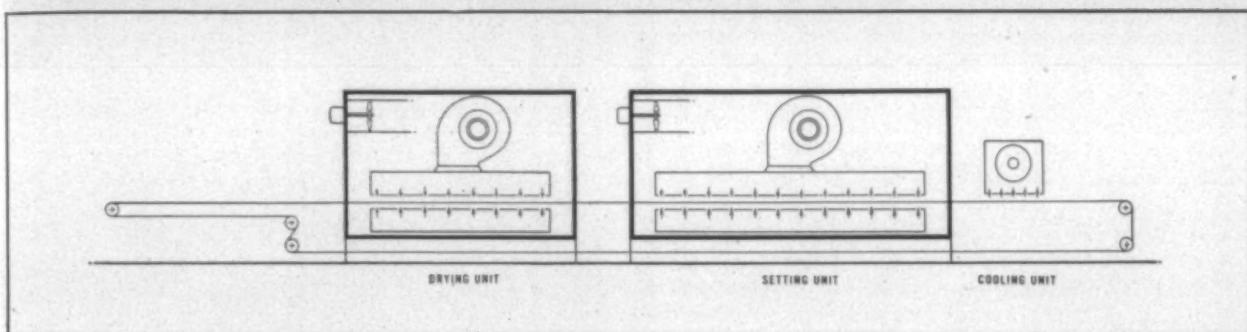
Several years ago it was discovered that pigment colors could be employed in conjunction with aniline black, vat colors, azoic colors, and other classes of soluble dyes. This property of pigment colors makes it possible for the designer and printer to obtain color combinations which would be difficult economically, or—in some instances—impossible to produce in any other way.

Excellent control of penetration can be achieved by modifications in the formulas for pigment colors. Thus on a hand-

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perfectly and uniformly set to assure
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Results obtained in setting 120" nylon tricot fabrics by a leading nylon underwear manufacturer, prove beyond any shadow of doubt that the recently developed equipment in use there and built by Proctor & Schwartz, meets every standard of the manufacturer. This equipment is producing a perfect and uniform set throughout the entire width and length of the fabric—and as a result, when the fabric is dyed, the shade is absolutely even. The development of this system is a direct result of close collaboration on the part of Proctor development engineers and the underwear manufacturer's technicians, aided with technical information on nylon from DuPont. It is built on a firm foundation of facts! Its performance is its best evidence.

Briefly, here is how the system (illustrated by the side elevation drawing) will operate. Following the boil-off or scouring, cloth is dried in a pin tenter. Immediately following this, the fabric continues on the same tenter frame into a gas heated housing where it is subjected to carefully controlled temperatures sufficiently high to insure proper setting. Specially designed nozzles make possible circulation of heated air in such a way that an even distribution is assured and uniform setting accomplished. Because the physical properties of nylon are such that cloth should be cooled before removing it from the pins, the system embodies a cooling unit to finally reduce fabric temperature. Most nylon tricot can be set at the rate of about 30 yards per minute—although details in the design to accommodate different capacities, can be worked out with individual mills.

Any mill already using a wide tenter may accomplish setting by adding a heat treating unit as a separate piece of equipment—or may extend their present tenter to include the heat treating and cooling phases of this operation.

Proctor engineers will welcome the opportunity to discuss the details of this modern, much needed system with any textile mill. Give as much information about your fabric and current method of processing as possible when writing.

Much Proctor drying equipment and textile machinery is covered in full or in part by patents or patents pending

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BLEACHING, DYEING & FINISHING

kerchief fabric, excellent penetration can be obtained to give a through-and-through effect, so that the back side will be as good as the face. On other materials, such as tickings, one can reduce the penetration and obtain higher color yield by modifying the emulsion. Selected pigment colors and resins will withstand the action of concentrated caustic soda solution. For this reason, pigment colors find extensive use in printing fabrics which are to be plissé.

Superlative fastness to sunlight is an important advantage of many pigments. Drapery patterns, for example, can be produced with selected pigment colors all of which will withstand at least 300 hours' exposure in the Fade-Ometer without fading. Because the water-in-oil type of pigmented emulsion permits exact reproduction of engravings, it is well-suited to the production of single-color and multi-color photo-engraved designs. Pigment colors have no affinity for textile fibers, but are bonded to the fibers mechanically by means of synthetic resins. For this reason they produce the same shade on cotton, viscose rayon, acetate rayon, nylon, and other natural and synthetic fibers and on blended fabrics. Incidentally, pigmented water-in-oil emulsions can be used for printing on unsaponified acetate rayon fabrics, thereby eliminating the saponifying process and its hazards. It should be mentioned also that one of the advantages of pigmented emulsions for printing sheer rayon fabrics, such as Bemberg sheers, is that the danger of cracking the fabric is virtually eliminated. Over a period of years a great deal of effort has been devoted to the development of methods for discharge printing with pigmented emulsion. Thus far, no process has been perfected which permits a complete range of shades to be produced by the discharge method. On the other hand, some printers have obtained excellent results with some colors.

Although pigmented emulsions are used primarily for machine printing, they are employed to a considerable extent for screen printing. The advantages of pigmented emulsions in screen printing are similar to those in machine printing. The most important include the ease of application, the brightness of shade obtained with the many pigment colors, and the excellent all-round fastness properties.

Mr. Cimma's paper was a program presentation of the American Association of Textile Technologists.

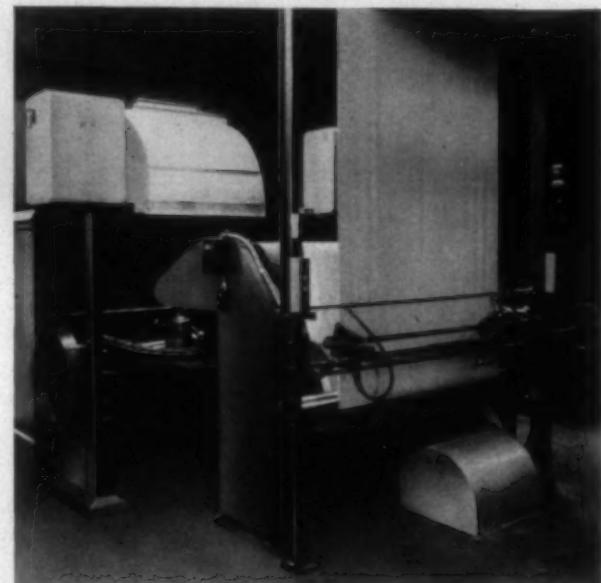
Tenter Overfeeding By Electronic Control

The first mill installation of pin tenter overfeeding under electronic control has completed a three-month trial run and the results have been made available by engineers of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co. of Philadelphia, Pa., the firm which designed and built the range. The range is in operation on all-purpose drying, shrinkage control, resin finishes, water repellents and permanent finishes in a large Southern mill. It runs efficiently at speeds up to 100 yards per minute with overfeed accurately controlled from 0 to 25 per cent. Selvage tolerance is $\frac{1}{16}$ th-inch (plus or minus) on the pin line.

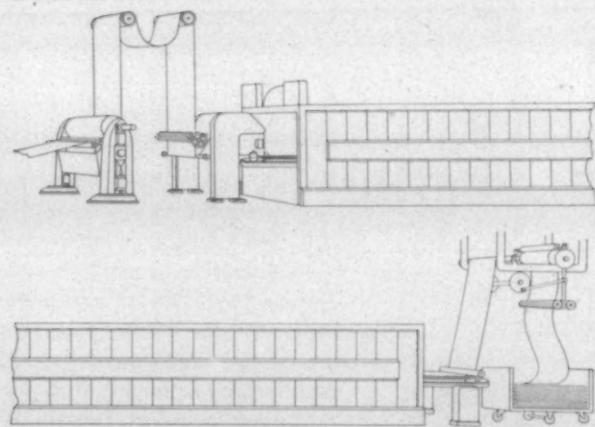
The handle of the fabric is said to be greatly enhanced after processing on the Butterworth Ripple-Flo tenter range. It gives fabrics the optimum relaxed finish, and the two-dimensional control is amazingly precise, according to Butterworth. Materials processed by overfeed tenter in this mill include mixed fabrics and spun rayon. The new range has

also been used successfully on worsteds, laces and viscose and acetate rayon.

In the conventional pin tenter range, rail guides are controlled by finger contact on the cloth selvage. On light materials, this conventional control is insensitive to small changes in the cloth position and the contact finger curls or distorts the selvage to a degree that seriously affects the accuracy with which it is put on the pins.



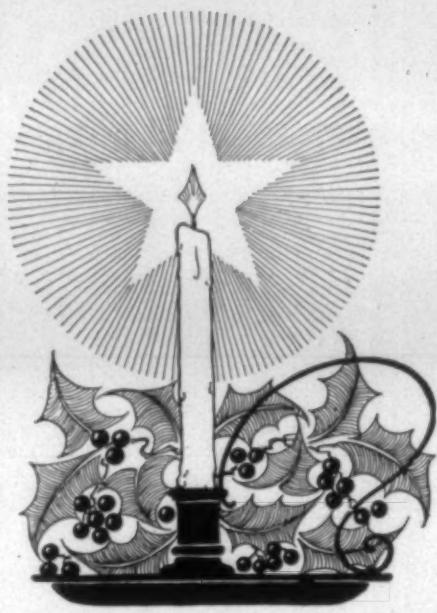
Entering end of the new Butterworth Ripple-Flo tenter range, showing overfeed device and arrangement. Rail guides are actuated by a photoelectric beam on the selvage line. The range runs efficiently at speeds up to 100 yards per minute with overfeed accurately controlled from 0 to 25 per cent. Selvage tolerance is $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an inch (plus or minus) on the pin line.



Simplified drawing of the Ripple-Flo tenter range, showing entering end arrangement, tenter housing and delivery end. Broken lines of tenter housing indicates that tenter housing can be built to suit individual plant needs and requirements.

In the Ripple-Flo tenter range, the rail guides are actuated by a photoelectric beam on the selvage line. The edge of the cloth is scanned by a photoelectric device called a scanning head. The signal from this scanning head is amplified and actuates a sequence of electronic circuits which keeps the tenter pin line in register with the selvage. The "Micro-Eye" control operates as well on light materials as on heavy ones. Cloth color is of little or no consequence in this type of photoelectric control. Material with an open selvage construction is also handled successfully.

There are no moving parts in the control system so little or no maintenance is required. In comparison with the hy-



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dramatic system used in conventional overfeed pin tenters, the electrical controls are extremely simple in operation. The overfeed system in the Butterworth Ripple-Flo tenter range does not depend on a brush drive arrangement. It uses instead overdriven feed rolls ahead of the tenter brushes. The feed rolls are driven in conjunction with the tenter drive to give perfect co-ordination at all speeds. A dial indicator calibrated in per cent of overfeed makes accurate setting a simple matter.

The whole width of the material is under positive control up to the brushes and bow is kept to a minimum. This emphasis on cloth control increases the pin line accuracy and practically eliminates "guider hunting." It also keeps the pin line constant in relation to the selvage, regardless of cloth speed or overfeed. Special brush construction in the Ripple-Flo tenter range makes it possible to pick up any selvage that comes off the pins at an irregular seam and put it back on the pin line automatically. It also facilitates piecing up when the tenter is put into operation.

Stainless Steel Equipment Corrosion Survey

A report released recently represents an interesting example of the constructive contribution which can be made to industry by the A.A.T.C.C. through its sectional advisory research committees. These committees are relatively new units in the countrywide activities of the association which make possible either specialized emphasis on technical problems in individual areas where there is a heavy concentration of specialists in a particular field or collectively provide a mechanism for industrywide surveys.

A few years ago when it appeared that corrosion of stainless steel equipment might be a serious general problem in the dyeing industry a survey was conducted by the chairmen of the sectional advisory research committees. Based on the returns from all sections the research staff at Lowell, Mass., drew up the following report which indicates that no general problem exists.

Because of occasional corrosion difficulties, in the past,

with stainless steel equipment in the textile wet processing industry, several members of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists felt that it would be advisable to set up a committee to study the matter thoroughly. J. Robert Bonnar, chairman of the general research committee, instituted a primary survey by contacting various qualified individuals in the wet processing field to determine the nature and the extent of corrosion troubles. Replies to this survey are now all in and it is evident that further investigation by a committee will not be necessary at this time because corrosion difficulties and complaints are not widespread or serious. It is believed that conditions which brought about breakdown may have been caused by substitution of different alloys during war time shortages or by the wet processors failing to give the manufacturers sufficient information to enable them to recommend the correct alloy.

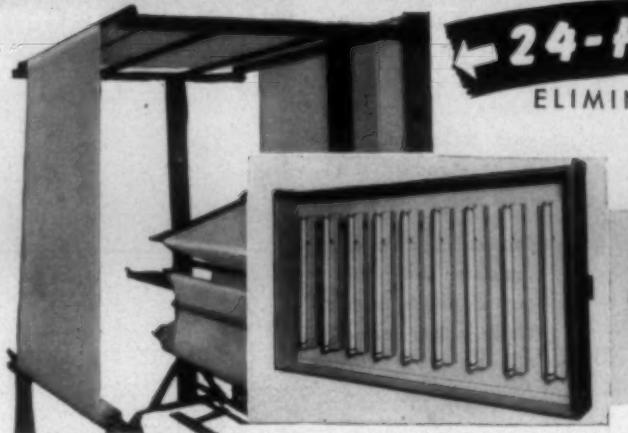
Electrolytic action can cause at least as much trouble as chemical action. Chemical operations which produce the greatest damage are those involving strong oxidizing or reducing agents. Chemicals which set up secondary reactions such as zinc sulfoxalate formaldehyde, hydrogen chloride, hypochlorites and sulfides are particularly bad. Certain percentages of sulphuric acid in water at high temperatures have also been known to cause trouble. There have been some complaints that when Metalized colors were used in stainless steel kettles, pitting and corrosion occur. It is quite possible that it is the dilute (0.5 per cent) sulfuric acid present in the dyebath which is causing the trouble.

Close co-operation between supplier and user is absolutely essential if the wet processor is to have a minimum of trouble. It is generally agreed that if stainless steel equipment is properly engineered and the proper type selected for the intended use, its life should be anywhere from 20 to 25 years. Molybdenum-containing steels have somewhat better resistance to deterioration than the regular stainless steel alloys, but the degree of superiority may not be sufficient to justify the increase in price. Alloys with at least 28 per cent combined nickel and chromium, not more than .12 carbon and finished with a No. 4 polish, have proved very satisfactory for most uses.

Seams, joints and bearing plates are the spots where troubles are most likely to occur. Consequently, extreme care must be given to the making of such connections. Pitting, erosion, corrosion and seam breakage are the principal types of breakdown. These troubles should be guarded against by immunizing (a phosphoric acid, bichromate treatment), normalizing and butt welding.

ONE OF THE EXHIBITORS at the recent 28th national convention of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in Atlantic City, N. J., illustrated fabrics and sheets which had been direct-dyed with Cuprofix, an after-treatment originated by Sandoz Chemical Works, which gives unusual wash, light and perspiration fastness to a selected group of direct dyestuffs also manufactured by Sandoz. Shown in the illustration is C. H. A. Schmitt of Sandoz' New York office.

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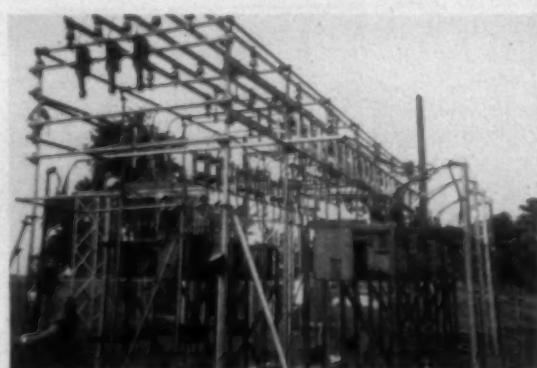
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Photograph above shows high voltage switch bent furnished and erected by the Southern Electric Service Co. with multiple unit sub-station installation at the plant of Mock-Judson-Voehringer Hosiery Mills, Greensboro, N. C. Note the seven oil circuit breakers controlling branch feeders oil circuit breakers controlling branch feeders to the seven unit sub-stations.

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TEXTILE MILL SWITCHROOMS

Part One of a Series by JAMES T. MEADOR

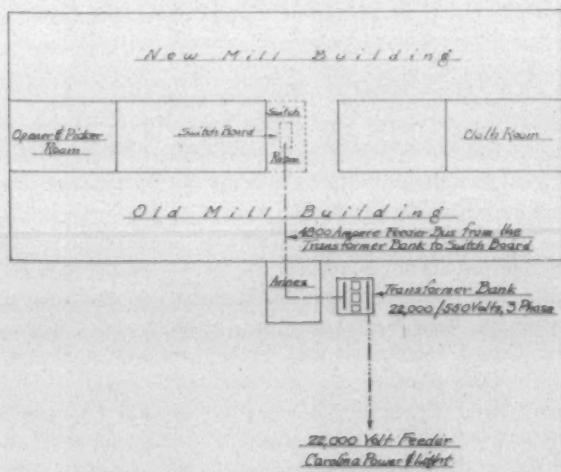
WE come to a subject with many angles, and, many reasons, and one which involves a lot of discussion in almost any mill. The purpose of all this has one prime objective: location of the switchboard at a point as nearly within the center of operations as possible for the reason of reducing long, expensive runs of conductors, either cables, bus ducts, busways, or bus-bar systems from the substation, as well as to reduce the lengths of the feeder runs to the various load areas in the mill (see Sketch No. 1).

However, it is so frequently the case that the mills do not have an arrangement allowing for such a centralized location of the switchboard, and this then calls for the next best thing in the location of this equipment, which, in many cases results in the switchboard being installed in the machine shop or other parts of the mill at about the middle of one side of the mill building (see Sketch No. 2). Other mills require separate switchboard rooms of fireproof construction of brick walls, concrete floor and concrete slab roof, which eliminates the necessity of providing for any sprinkler protection. Also, since the door between the mill and the switchroom must be of flameproof construction of the standard expensive fire door types, many mill men prefer that the wall between the mill and the switchroom be completely blanked up with brick or other masonry material, with the door of the switchroom opening to the outside of the mill—and, this has many advantages, too, as the other door can be made large enough to take some of the larger switchboards without knocking out a part of the brick wall and running up a lot of expense in rebuilding. This outside door has been justified by one mill man, who said that

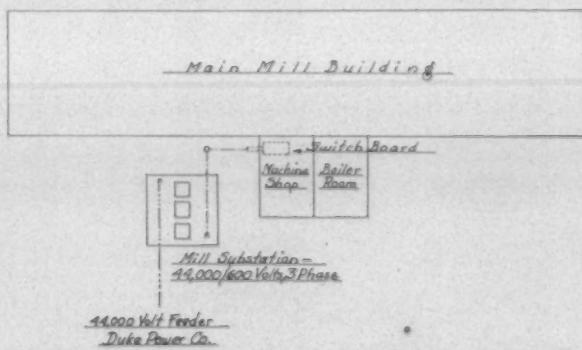
"bricks are cheaper than big fire doors," when he planned for one of these fireproof switchrooms to be built onto the back side of his building, somewhat as is shown in Sketch No. 3, to replace the old switchroom with all of its old and obsolete switches in a complete and full change-over to the new switchboard. All of which made the fire insurance people very happy.

You will see below the construction details of this new switchroom addition, which was designed around the new switchboard, shown in Sketch No. 4. This switchboard required a main circuit breaker of the air-break type of 1,200-ampere continuous rating and 50,000 R.M.S. amperes interrupting capacity, with a number of smaller circuit breakers of the air-break, thermal-magnetic type for the various branch feeders going into the mill, totalling five units rated at 225 amperes and five units rated at 100 amperes, with bus connections provided for future installations of one unit of each rating in a blank space. This switchboard also was equipped with a voltmeter with a three-phase switch, and also a three-phase ground detector.

This arrangement of the new switchroom and location of the new switchboard provided for trouble-free installation without affecting or stopping production of the plant in any way, with the work going ahead with no interference during the week on normal, straight-time basis. No overtime work was called for until the final week-end of the change-over from the old switchroom to the new. At this time the existing branch feeder circuits were transferred from the old switchroom to the new by cutting into conduit lines with the installation of junction boxes, from which extensions were run into the new room and connected on to the proper circuit breakers on the new switchboard, which with the power wiring system being in excellent condition, as well as the lighting system, puts this mill in first-class condition for uninterrupted production during



Sketch No. 1—Showing the ultimate in switchboard locations, as accomplished by Guy Trexler, master mechanic at the plant of the Aleo Mfg. Co., Rockingham, N. C., which put the power distribution squarely in the center of a widely distributed load. The mill substation enclosure was approximately 40 feet square, and was set back 25 feet from the nearest wall of the mill.



Sketch No. 2—Showing the usual location of the switchboard in the machine shop, at a point approximately midway of one side of the mill, such an arrangement as a number of plants have in the South, which is excellent for this type of building.

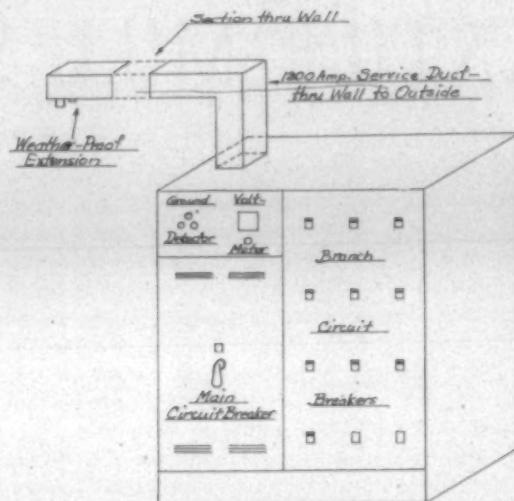
MAINTENANCE & ENGINEERING

the coming months of good business which the textile mills are facing.

Too many mills are operating at a full-tilt rate with little or no thought of the risk they are running of fire damage and production losses, when, by means of some careful thought and planning they could eliminate these hazards. You know, yourselves, that some mills have switchboards in such locations and in such deplorable conditions that anyone who sincerely values his life or who can recognize a dangerous situation would not dare venture to enter some of those switchboard rooms without the company of a first aid and life saving crew. Yet, their own men—their master mechanics and electricians—are called upon to go into these "lions' dens" for the necessary operation or maintenance of the equipment.

While we are on this subject, we can't afford to cut it short and go on to another phase of this subject, because, I feel that the danger posed by these hazards can't be emphasized too much. One instance that stands out vividly among many was the case where a mill had a switchboard located in an area subjected to an excess of lint and dust, which was of the conventional oil circuit breaker type with over-load trip on the operating mechanism for each branch feeder entering the mill. There was no main circuit breaker in the service line between the transformers and these branch circuit breakers, as the one originally installed had given too much trouble in heating excessively, and had been bypassed. The power was three-phase, 550-volt, and was distributed to the branch circuit breakers (eight of them) by means of two quarter-inch by three-inch bus bars per phase, giving a cross-section area of $2 \times .75 = 1.5$ square inches of copper with an open rating of 1,200 amperes per square inch, which gave $1.5 \times 1,200 = 1,800$ amperes carrying capacity. This much was fine—as far as it went, but it didn't go on being fine any further than the circuit breakers, which were of a rather old type, approximately 20

years old, with a low interrupting capacity of approximately 10,000 R.M.S. amperes, effective in a time period of about six cycles, or one-tenth part of a second, which means that this much time was required to open the circuit breaker under the influence of a direct short-circuit on its feeder circuit, which was too slow.



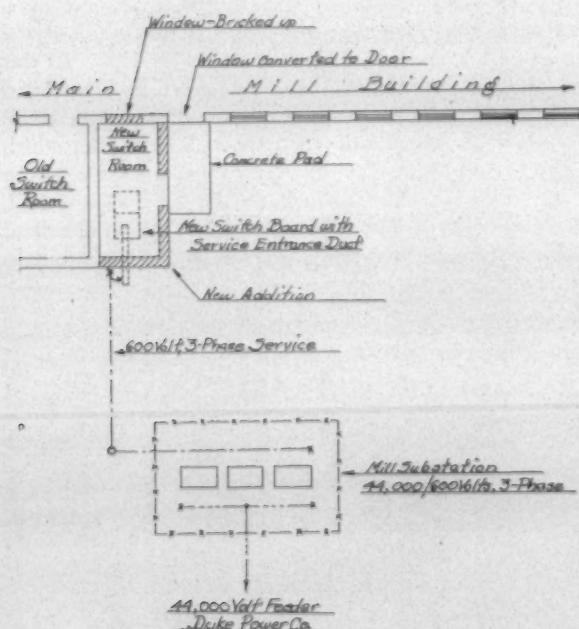
Sketch No. 4—Showing the new type, enclosed, free standing switchboard, with enclosed three-phase, 1,200-ampere, 600-volt service entrance bus, passing through wall to the outside of the building for connection to Duke Power Co. service. This switchboard was installed in the new switchroom shown in Sketch No. 3, and is equipped with three-phase ground detector, and voltmeter with selector switch. The left side of the switchboard is occupied by the 1,200-ampere main circuit breaker (air break type), having a short-circuit interrupting capacity of 50,000 RMS amperes. The branch circuit breakers are contained in the right side of the board, and are of the thermal magnetic type.

Well, this is what happened: On one of the branch feeders, at a point approximately 200 feet from the circuit breaker on the board controlling that circuit, a short circuit occurred in a tap box on a one-inch conduit line with three No. 6 V.C. cables. As there were no fuses on account of the line coming directly from the switchroom, the short-circuit exploded the tap box open and spilled fire over a wide area where cotton laps were stored, in a part of the picker room. At the same instant, the oil circuit breaker in the switchroom, being unable to clear itself in soon enough time also exploded with the result that it threw a sheet of flame to the ceiling. This, in turn, set off a sprinkler head directly over the bus bars and circuit breakers, which started the real damage, as the accumulation of lint on and around the terminals of the other circuit breakers became drenched and started more short-circuits with more explosions and more sprinkler heads. The only factor that prevented more damage was the blowing out of the transformer primary fuses on the substation just outside of the switchroom.

All of which caused the mill to shut down three days until emergency connections could be made, and circuit protection provided. In addition to this emergency expense, it was necessary to replace all of those damaged circuit breakers on week-ends at such time as such work could be done without interfering with production, which brought on the additional expense of overtime work.

The moral about this case is that proper short-circuit protective capacity in your circuit protection devices can save you a lot of trouble and expense. We can point out a number of things for the prevention of such disasters, or, which, at least will considerably discourage them.

First, if there had been a circuit breaker of the instantane-



Sketch No. 3—Showing an inexpensive method of building a new, fire-proof switchroom adjacent to the old switchroom, to accommodate one of the new type switchboards, as shown in Sketch No. 4. This type addition was made at one of the most progressive mills in Gaston County, N. C.

ous opening (one-half of one cycle, or 1/20th of a second), magnetic overload, air break type, on this circuit that had the short circuit, it would have tripped out, interrupting the intrush of current to the point of disturbance, and stopping the trouble and damage, then and there.

Second, if the whole switchboard had been in a fireproof switchroom with concrete floor and roof, and brick walls, fire door, etc., there would have been no sprinkler head to set off and cause trouble.

Third, if there had been a main circuit breaker of such short-circuit interrupting capacity that it could stop cold the full short-circuit capacity of the transformers, the other circuit breakers would have escaped damage—all this provided the old circuit breakers had all been kept in use, and only the main circuit breaker installed between the bus bar system and the transformers, however, with proper consideration being given to the short-circuit interrupting capacity of these branch circuit breakers at the same time.

S.T.A. Parley Studies Maintenance Problems

The conference on mechanical and electrical maintenance problems, held at the Northern North Carolina-Virginia Division meeting of the S.T.A. in the Grimes School Auditorium, Lexington, N. C., Oct. 1, was led by Ed Jones, Cone Mills Corp., Greensboro, N. C.

Mill A reported the use of the Tennant System in the preparation of floors. A Tennant "digger" is first used to remove the travelers, followed by a sanding process. The floor seal is then applied with a mop and allowed to stand for 15 minutes, at which time it is sprinkled with wood shavings to remove excess seal. The floors at Mill A would have had to be replaced last year but with the use of this seal, they are expected to be satisfactory for several more years. Mill B uses the same system as Mill A. The floors are cleaned at Mill C with Varsol and then processed with oil-resistant paint.

From the standpoint of speed and ability to hold heat, Mill A prefers brass and copper pipes for open steam coils in size kettles. Stainless steel is reported to stand up better but rayon causes a corrosive factor on this material. When brass is used there is a tendency for the holes in the pipe to enlarge with use. Mill A was able to use brass for only six to 12 months before the holes in the pipe got too large. Grinnell pipes have been used satisfactorily for three years.

The lack of versatility of the central cooling system in drinking fountains has caused Mill A to change. The insulated pipes have to go too far and in a circulating water system, two pipes are required. Mill B reports less cost in the maintenance of individual drinking fountains. Mill D solved the problem of lint collecting under the fountains where water had spilled by installing a modification of the "drip pan" under the fountain. It is made of copper and extends around the machine for about six inches. Mill E reports the necessity of keeping from ten to 20 per cent spares for individual drinking fountains.

Mill A uses live steam to clean looms and this cleans them well. The greatest objection is that there is a large condensation and a puddle of water forms around the loom. Mill B cleans parts by soaking them in vats of Varsol for two to three hours.

One mill has to tint rayon at the opener or picker. The tint comes in a powdered form and is mixed in a stainless

steel hopper and taken to the picker in drums. The drums leak after a short while because the tint is highly corrosive. Wooden barrels would not stand up through the moving and copper or stainless steel drums are too costly. Piping is not practical because of the location of the picker in relation to the mixer. A possible solution to this problem was offered by the suggestion that a copper reservoir be installed above the picker and the tint fed by means of a gravity flow.

Conference On Plant Maintenance Scheduled

The American Society of Mechanical Engineers and the Society for the Advancement of Management will be co-sponsors of the conference program on plant maintenance which will be held concurrently with the Plant Maintenance Show at Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 16-19, inclusive, it was announced by Clapp and Poliak, Inc., the exposition management. The Cleveland Engineering Society will be hosts at a dinner for visitors. The exposition and conference, the first ever devoted exclusively to efficient maintenance of plants, will cover a wide variety of topics of interest to management. L. C. Morrow, editor, *Factory Management and Maintenance*, will be general chairman.

Topics scheduled for discussion include: "Maintenance Organization and Management;" "Budgeting the Maintenance Operation;" "Selection and Upkeep of Lighting Equipment;" "Upkeep of Motors, Controls and Distribution Equipment;" "Using Electrical Instruments in Maintenance;" "Upkeep of Floors, Walls and Roofs;" "Protection, Decoration and Cleaning of Surfaces;" "Sanitation and Housekeeping;" "Lubrication;" "Application of Service Equipment;" "Protecting the Plant," and "Protecting the Worker." More than 100 exhibitors will give demonstrations of machinery, materials and methods for reduction of costs in plant maintenance.



A POINT IN INDUSTRIAL vision is illustrated in this photograph made at the recent Southeastern Industrial Vision Congress. Left to right are Dr. Walker H. Matthews, Athens, Ga., optometrist and general chairman of the congress; Ernest W. Howard, industrial relations director, Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, program chairman; and Charles S. Dudley, executive vice-president of Associated Industries of Georgia. The congress was sponsored by the Associated Industries of Georgia, the Georgia Optometric Association and the engineering extension division of Georgia Institute of Technology.

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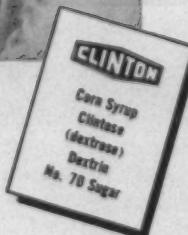


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Promotions, Resignations, Honors,
Transfers, Appointments, Elections,
Civic and Associational Activities

PERSONAL NEWS

S. C. Thomas, employment manager and assistant training director for Graniteville (S. C.) Co., last month was elected president of the South Carolina Trainers Association. W. A. Hawn, the firm's training director, was named as South Carolina member of the National Board of Training Directors. . . . Lucius Eubanks, Jr., a Clemson College graduate of last January, has been promoted to second shift spinning foreman in the Graniteville Hickman Division.

Edward G. Atkins, overseer of weaving in the No. 4 Plant of Erwin Cotton Mills Co., Durham, N. C., is celebrating his 50th anniversary with the firm. . . . I. B. Cameron, chief maintenance machinist at Durham, has joined the Erwin 25-Year-Club.

R. P. Cochran, Jr., who has been filling the duties of superintendent at Rockfish-Mebane Yarn Mills, Inc., Hope Mills, N. C., has resumed his duties as assistant general manager of Dixie Mercerizing Co., Chattanooga, Tenn. He is expected to spend approximately one week out of each month at the Rockfish-Mebane plants. . . . Lee F. McLemore, who was superintendent at Hope Mills until several months ago, is now superintendent at Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills, Inc.

William H. Grier, general manager and executive vice-president of Rock Hill (S. C.) Printing & Finishing Co., recently was named to the board of directors of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc. Mr. Grier is a graduate of Clemson College and formerly was associated with Pacific Mills at Lyman, S. C.

. . . Joseph J. Lyons, executive vice-president of the Lowenstein mill divisions, also has been named to the board of directors. Mr. Lyons, who has been connected with Orr Mills in Anderson, S. C., since 1925, currently is in charge of the gray goods manufacturing operations of the Lowenstein companies with offices in Anderson.

Fred T. Broyle, formerly superintendent at Royal Cotton Mill Co., Wake Forest, N. C., a reserve Army lieutenant, has just completed three months' active duty in Hawaii and has now returned to his home at 820 Davie Avenue, Statesville, N. C.

William McGehee, director of personnel research at Fieldcrest Mills, Spray, N. C., recently was appointed by North Carolina's Governor Kerr Scott to serve on the Prison Advisory Council. The council was organized to study and make recommendations relative to improvements in prison conditions. . . . Recent promotions in the blanket weave room of the Fieldcrest Mills plant at

Draper, N. C., follow: Mallie Proffit, promoted from loom fixer on the second shift to assistant foreman on the third shift; T. Jack Clark, promoted from student employee and acting assistant foreman on the third shift to assistant foreman on the second shift; S. Leonard Fain, promoted from loom fixer on the third shift to assistant foreman on the first shift. . . . James L. Marlowe, formerly foreman of the wool picking department at the blanket mill, has been appointed superintendent of the Electric Blanket Mill, a separate mill unit recently set up by Fieldcrest. J. C. Harraway, formerly assistant foreman on the second shift, was promoted to foreman of the wool picking department to succeed Mr. Marlowe and Mr. Harraway, in turn, was succeeded by Marvin H. Michael, formerly of the comptroller's department.



Russell B. Newton, left, has been elected president and treasurer of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., succeeding George S. Harris who was made chairman of the board of directors. Mr. Harris succeeds the late John M. Miller, Jr., as board chairman. Mr. Newton, the newly elected president and former executive vice-president, joined Dan River Mills in 1941 and was placed in charge of the company's Riverside division. He was made a director of the firm last October.

Recent personnel changes at various plants of Burlington Mills Corp. follow: Guy Byrd has resigned as superintendent of the Cascade rayon plant at Mooresville, N. C., and has been succeeded by Lee Hanna, formerly assistant superintendent. Mr. Hanna in turn has been succeeded by Norman Major, formerly general overseer of the weave room. Other promotions at Cascade include those of Jeff Buie to general overseer of the weave room, R. L. Vickers to first shift weave overseer, Troy Reid to second shift weave overseer, Joe Major to third shift weave overseer, Vance Trexler to second shift second hand and Aubrey Snow to third shift second hand. . . . Willie Cook is now in charge of planning at the Vamoco plant, Franklinton, N. C., succeeding Brady Holland who transferred to manufacturing.

. . . Three promotions at the Puritan weaving plant at Fayetteville, N. C., include: W. E. Lucas, promoted from first shift weave room second hand to third shift weave

overseer; W. E. Royster, promoted from first shift head fixer to third shift weave second hand; D. E. Royster, promoted from first shift preparatory second hand to third shift preparatory overseer. . . . At the Newton, N. C., rayon plant Fred Abernethy has been promoted from third shift second hand to third shift weave overseer and M. R. Sperra has been promoted from third shift weave overseer at Newton to general overseer of weaving at the Vamoco plant at Franklinton. . . . Paul A. Smith, formerly personnel supervisor of the company's filament and tricot division plants in the Burlington, N. C., area, has been appointed personnel supervisor for the decorative fabrics division. Mr. Smith succeeds George Courtney who is on assignment at the Dublin, Va., finishing plant. . . . Wesley T. Brown of the Oxford, N. C., plant has been made a supervisor with the title of warehouse foreman and shipping clerk. . . . Marian A. Enloe has been named general overseer of spinning at Flint Plant No. 2, Gastonia, N. C. . . . Bill Jenkins, formerly with the Gloria plant at Johnson City, Tenn., is now weave room overseer at the Greensboro, N. C., weaving plant.

J. W. Walsh, formerly with La France Industries, Inc., at Pendleton, S. C., has joined the sales staff of Carolina Aniline & Extract Co. of Charlotte, N. C.

M. B. Lancaster has retired after serving 55 years with Pacolet (S. C.) Mfg. Co., 35 of them as superintendent. Mr. Lancaster was honored at ceremonies prior to his retirement when he was presented a gold watch by the company and a new Oldsmobile by his fellow employees.

True L. Simmons, James H. Burdett and Eugene F. McCorsley have been transferred from the Ware Shoals, S. C., division of Riegel Textile Corp. to the Trion, Ga., division where they have been placed in supervisory posts in the printing department of the dyeing and finishing plant.

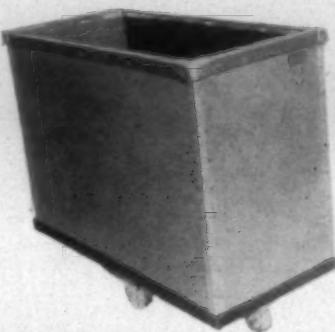
Ralph E. Barney, formerly with Sterling Spinning Co., Belmont, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at the Dixon plant of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Gastonia, N. C. . . . G. H. Turner, previously associated with Clover (S. C.) Cotton Mills, recently was named overseer of carding at the Dixon plant.

John L. Hutcheson, Sr., founder of Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., was honored recently by citizens of Rossville at "Hutcheson Appreciation Night," observed

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LINCOLNTON, NORTH CAROLINA

PERSONAL NEWS

at a Rossville high school football game attended by 2,000 persons. Mr. Hutcheson was presented a scroll containing the signatures of some 5,000 Rossville citizens, expressing their appreciation for Mr. Hutcheson's many contributions for the betterment of the community.

L. V. Andrews, superintendent of Cedartown (Ga.) Yarn Mills, Inc., has announced as a candidate for the City Commission of Cedartown in a forthcoming election. Mr. Andrews has served approximately one and one-half years of the term of Roy Adams, resigned. Mr. Andrews also has served as a member of the Cedartown City Board of Education for four years.

Donald C. Johnston, former head of the dyeing and finishing division of Dublin (Ga.) Woolen Mills, has been promoted to mill superintendent in a reorganization of the M. T. Stevens Southern Division. James E. Powell, former superintendent of the gray mill at Dublin, has been named to the management of the cost and planning department of Stevens Southern with headquarters in Milledgeville, Ga. Other appointments announced by Herbert C. Ervin, assistant secretary of J. P. Stevens Co., are those of John A. Smyth to assistant superintendent of dyeing and finishing; Erwin L. Head, Jr., assistant superintendent of the gray mill, and George P. McIntyre to office manager. With headquarters in Milledgeville, the company's reorganized Southern division is made up of Dublin Woolen Mills, Milledgeville Mills and Hannah Pickett Worsted Mills at Rockingham, N. C.

Walter S. Montgomery, president and treasurer of Beaumont Mfg. Co. and Spartan Mills at Spartanburg, S. C., has been named a trustee and board chairman of the Spartanburg County Foundation. Other textile executives who are foundation trustees are MacFarlane L. Cates, treasurer of Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg; C. B. Hayes, vice-president in charge of the Lyman, S. C., division of Pacific Mills; and James A. Chapman, president of Inman (S. C.) Mills and Riverdale Mills at Enoree, S. C.

Brackett Parsons has been elected president of Pepperell Mfg. Co. to succeed the late Russell H. Leonard. Mr. Parsons, a director of the company, formerly was vice-president in charge of manufacturing.

D. R. LaFar, Jr., of Gastonia, N. C., president of the LaFar chain of textile plants which includes operations at Hardins, Clayton, Warrenton, Fayetteville and Waxhaw, N. C., and Rock Hill, S. C., has been elected president of the Piedmont Council, Boy Scouts of America. . . . Aubrey Mauney, secretary-treasurer of Kings Mountain (N. C.) Mfg. Co., was elected scout commissioner.

Dr. Herbert F. Schiefer, physicist in the textile section of the National Bureau of Standards, has been selected as the first recipient of a new award, the Harold DeWitt Smith Memorial Medal, which was created by Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., Boston, as a testimonial to the memory of Mr. Smith. Dr. Schiefer will receive the medal

at the March, 1950, meeting of Committee D-13 of the American Society for Testing Materials to be held in New York City.

Harry Carter, vice-president of Carter Fabrics Corp., Greensboro, N. C., recently was elected chairman of the board of trustees of Campbell College, Dunn, N. C. . . . MacFarlane L. Cates, treasurer of Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has been named to the board of trustees of Converse College at Spartanburg. . . . Among Georgians tapped for membership in the University of Georgia's Gridiron Society was Robert Hightower, president of Thomaston (Ga.) Mills. . . . Donald Comer, chairman of the board, and Hugh Comer, president of Avondale Mills, Sylacauga, Ala., have been made honorary members in the Alabama Polytechnic Institute chapter of Phi Psi, national textile school fraternity. . . . Cason J. Calaway of Hamilton, Ga., has been named "Kappa Sigma of the Year" by the fraternity's national officers and trustees. Kappa Sigma's man of the year is selected for his "outstanding service to humanity." Mr. Calaway, who was one of the nation's leading textile executives before he turned to agriculture as a hobby, has received national recognition for his work in developing agricultural resources in the South. He is former president and chairman of Callaway Mills in LaGrange, Ga., and is former president of both the American Cotton Manufacturers Association and the Cotton Manufacturers Association of Georgia.

H. H. Greene of West Point, Ga., last month was elected vice-president in charge of cotton buying at the annual meeting of the board of directors of West Point Mfg. Co. held at Langdale, Ala. Mr. Greene became a member of the cotton department in 1910, and in 1924 succeeded the late R. C.



AUNT BECKY, as Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs is known to thousands of Southern textile mill officials, is shown above with her son, Ben C. Thomas of the TEXTILE BULLETIN circulation staff. Aunt Becky retired from her full-time subscription solicitation duties several years ago, but still calls on the mills from time to time. Her latest activity consisted of substituting for Ben when a fall incapacitated him for several weeks.

Freeman as cotton buyer for the West Point Mfg. Co. and its affiliated interests. Recognized as a leader in his field, Mr. Greene has served on many important boards in cotton buying circles. He is a member of the national advisory committee of the New York Cotton Exchange and is a member and past director of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. . . . Ralph G. Boyd, lawyer of Boston, Mass., was added to the board of directors.

C. E. Rich has been named superintendent of the new filament rayon weaving unit at the Brandon Division of Abney Mills, Greenville, S. C. Manufacture of duck has been discontinued on the second floor of the Brandon plant, and this space will be occupied by the new unit, to be known as Abney Mills-Brandon Rayon Plant.

Dr. G. Nathan Reed, until recently head of the organic chemistry division at the Institute of Textile Technology, Charlottesville, Va., has taken over the duties of dean of faculty at the Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute. Dr. Reed succeeds Dr. Simon Williams, who resigned to accept a post-doctorate fellowship at Harvard University.

Vernon W. Foster has been promoted to personnel manager at Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., succeeding Mrs. Lou Thompson, resigned. Mr. Foster joined Spartan in 1946 as a member of the public relations staff and since that time has edited employee newspapers published and distributed by Spartan, Beaumont and Startex Mills.

Oliver Iselin, Sr., of Iselin-Jefferson Co., has been named to serve in the textile division of the men's committee of the Light-house of the New York Association for the Blind.

Wilton Todd, at one time associated with the Kendall Co. at Newberry and Pelzer, S. C., leaves soon for Seoul, Korea, where he will be connected with the Economic Cooperation Administration as chief of the textile branch of the industry and mining division.

E. G. Preston, Jr., has been elected treasurer of Columbus (Ga.) Mfg. Co. succeeding Carleton Richmond, president of West Point (Ga.) Mfg. Co., which holds controlling interest in the Columbus mill.

Nine prominent Southern textile executives recently were named to National Cotton Council committees to help plan the council's 1950 industrywide promotion and research program: A. K. Winget of Albemarle, N. C., production and marketing committee; C. A. Cannon of Kannapolis, N. C., Hugh M. Comer of Sylacauga, Ala., and Walter S. Montgomery of Spartanburg, S. C., foreign trade committee; Norman E. Elsas of Atlanta, Ga., Charles C. Hertwig of Macon, Ga., and Fred W. Symmes of Greenville, S. C., utilization research committee; W. N. Banks of Graniteville, Ga., and Joseph L. Lanier of West Point, Ga., sales promotion committee.

John W. McSwain has been appointed supervisor of consumer fabrics production for the textile division of United States Rubber Co. Mr. McSwain, a graduate of Clemson College, joined the firm in 1938



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PERSONAL NEWS

and since 1946 has been co-ordinator of development and production of synthetic yarns and knitting yarns. In his new capacity he will continue to maintain his headquarters at Winnsboro, S. C.

Frank K. Petrea, formerly connected with Stonewall (Miss.) Cotton Mills, is now general superintendent of Locke Cotton Mills at Concord, N. C.

George Lodge, previously associated with Guild-Northland Mills at Laconia, N. H., is now general superintendent at Cedartown (Ga.) Textiles, Inc. At Cedartown Mr. Lodge succeeds Peter Doonan, who is now with American Woolen Co.

James F. Hallinan, vice-president and a director of Commercial Factors Corp., is head of the textile division of the Arthritis and Rheumatism Foundation's campaign in New York which opened recently.

W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, was elected chairman of the General Arbitration Council of the Textile Industry at its recent annual meeting. Mr. Bell succeeds Dr. C. T. Murchison, who resigned after having held the position since 1935. . . . Ridley Watts, vice-president in charge of sales of Montgomery Textiles, Inc., New York City, has been elected a member of the board of directors of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. Mr. Watts fills the vacancy on the board created by the resignation of John M. Hughlett.

T. B. Hunt, formerly associated with Carter Ring Traveler Co., is now with Whitin Machine Works as service man in all South American plants with headquarters in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Henry C. Hoffman, formerly manager of Santee Print Works, has joined the textile colors division of Interchemical Corp. as technical representative, with headquarters at the Rock Hill, S. C., office of the division. Mr. Hoffman's previous connections include Hartsville (S. C.) Print & Dye Works and Clearwater (S. C.) Finishing Co. He will make his home at 2630 Weldon Drive, Chattanooga, Tenn.

John Greene, formerly with Wamsutta Mills, has joined Caledonia Mills at East Lumberton, N. C., as vice-president and general manager. Caledonia is the former Mansfield Mills, Inc., which recently was purchased by Hesslein & Co., Inc.

L. E. Whittelsey of Macon, Ga., has joined Crossett Chemical Co. as its sales representative in the territory comprising North and South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The association of Mr. Whittelsey with Crossett will be instrumental in enabling the company to meet the specific acetic acid needs of the Southeastern territory's textile mills. He has been engaged in the dye and dyestuff industry for 20 years and is well known to the trade in the Southeastern territory.

P. B. Lewis, formerly superintendent, has been appointed manager of the Aberdeen,

N. C., division of Robbins Cloth Mills, Inc. Mr. Lewis succeeds Clifford H. Ashley, resigned. Mr. Lewis' previous connections include Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., and Broadnax (Va.) Cotton Mills.

Joe Cline has resigned as general overseer of carding and spinning at Seminole Mills, Statesville, N. C., to accept a position with Worth Spinning Co. at Stony Point, N. C.

J. K. Gillenwater, formerly assistant purchasing agent, has been appointed purchasing agent of Tennessee Eastman Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., succeeding D. V. Hammock, retired. . . . W. J. Jackson, former senior purchasing engineer, was named to succeed Mr. Gillenwater.

I. R. Jermyn and William R. Fox have joined Emil V. Wilson Co. of Greenville, S. C., as sales and service representatives. Mr. Jermyn, who has called on mills in the Southeast for the past several years, will make his headquarters in Greenville and will cover North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia. Mr. Fox, a graduate of Clemson College and presently completing a special engineering course at Brown University, will have as his territory the New England states.



Arthur J. Bahan, left, Western representative of Watson-Wiliams Mfg. Co., shuttle manufacturer of Millbury, Mass., who made his headquarters in LaPorte, Ind., and more recently in the production department at the main plant, has been appointed Southern representative of his firm. He now has offices at 810 Woodside Building, Greenville, S. C., and will also represent Watson & Desmond, sales agents of Charlotte, N. C., throughout the Southern territory.

R. Bruce Cosden, sales manager of the Charlotte, N. C., branch of Sherwin-Williams Co., which includes North and South Carolina, recently was presented a watch by the company in recognition of his 25 years with the company.

C. B. Bricker, assistant purchasing agent for the Trion (Ga.) Division of Riegel Textile Corp., will be among city council candidates when Trion holds its municipal election next month.

Charles J. Hoeftick has been named assistant controller at the Rome, Ga., plant of Celanese Corp. of America. He replaces John S. Zolvik, who takes over new duties at the company's offices in Mexico City. Mr. Hoeftick formerly was with the New York office of Celanese.

James Carson, until recently with Hardwick Woolen Mills, Inc., Cleveland, Tenn., and previously with American Woolen Co. at Lawrence, Mass., has joined the Unity Plant worsted unit at Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., as overseer of warp preparation, weaving, burling and mending.

Carl W. Preising has been made vice-president and general sales manager and

Herbert S. Waters, vice-president and director of products, of Dayton Rubber Co. Mr. Preising will direct the co-ordination of selling and merchandising and Mr. Waters will be in charge of merchandising and preparation of products other than tires after they have passed the laboratory and development stage.

OBITUARIES

Bernard R. Armour, 58, president of American Aniline Products, Inc., and the Heyden Chemical Corp., died Dec. 1 at a hospital in New York City. Very active in business circles, he was also prominent in civic affairs, a director of the Israel Chamber of Commerce and a leader in the American Institute of Textile Chemists and

Lester D. Baggett, 58, division purchasing agent in charge of cotton buying for United States Rubber Co., died Nov. 7 of a heart attack while in Lubbock, Tex., on a business trip. Before joining U. S. Rubber Co. in 1928 Mr. Baggett was connected with William H. Pharr Cotton Co. and Armstrong Cotton Mills, Gastonia, N. C. Surviving are his wife, a son and a daughter.

Harold H. Childs, 74, director of Callaway Mills at LaGrange, Ga., died Nov. 19 at his home in LaGrange. Death was attributed to a heart attack. Mr. Childs was one of the original stockholders and directors of Elm City Cotton Mills and Hillside Cotton Mills in LaGrange and Manchester (Ga.) Cotton Mills, which later became a part of Callaway Mills. Surviving are two daughters, a brother and a sister.

W. H. Fortson, a member of the sales engineering staff of Charlotte (N. C.) Supply Co., died Nov. 25.

Walter Gossweiler, 83, retired textile executive of Allentown, Pa., died Nov. 15. Mr. Gossweiler, a native of Switzerland, was the first general manager of the D. G. Dery silk interests and when that company became the Amalgamated Silk Corp. he was chosen its vice-president. He retired in 1927. Surviving are his wife and two daughters.

Elroy W. Houghton, 79, president and treasurer of Houghton Wool Co. of Boston, Mass., died Nov. 8 at his home in Brookline, Mass. Mr. Houghton founded his own

company in 1913. Surviving are a brother and two sisters.

Fred Kirby, III, paymaster at the Arkay plant of Textiles, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., died Nov. 27 at a hospital in Charlotte, N. C.

Jeff Roark, 39, **Phil I. Thach**, 36, and **Hezekiah Lunsford, Sr.**, 44, all employees of Peerless Woolen Mills, Rossville, Ga., were drowned Nov. 19 while on a hunting trip. Mr. Roark was an assistant foreman at Peerless, Mr. Thach was paymaster, and Mr. Lunsford had been connected with the plant for nine years.

Howard L. Smith, 57, assistant vice-president of Draper Corp. died Nov. 20 at his home in Hopedale, Mass. Born in West Point, Ga., he came to Draper in 1933 and served for 21 years in various sales capacities in the Southern offices of the corporation. Mr. Smith was a past secretary of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers. Surviving are his wife, a son, a brother and a sister.

Kenneth Todd, 57, president of Dixie Machine Co. of Gastonia, N. C., a textile machinery sales agency, died Nov. 25 after a lengthy illness. Surviving are his wife, a daughter, his mother and a sister.

Roland G. E. Ullman, 61, president of Ullman Organization, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., advertising and marketing counselors for a number of textile manufacturing and textile supply firms, died recently. Surviving are his wife, two sons and a daughter.

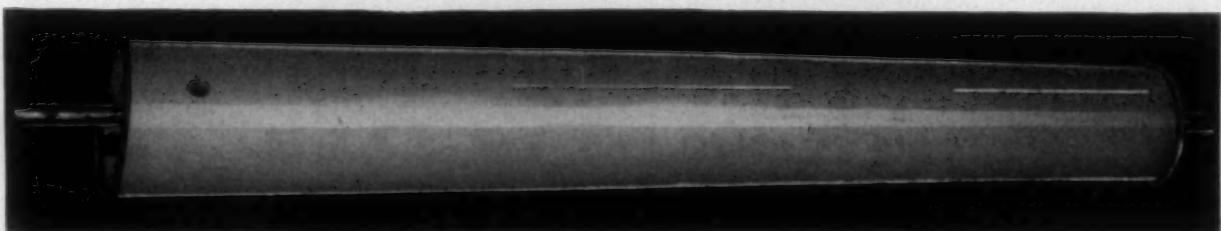
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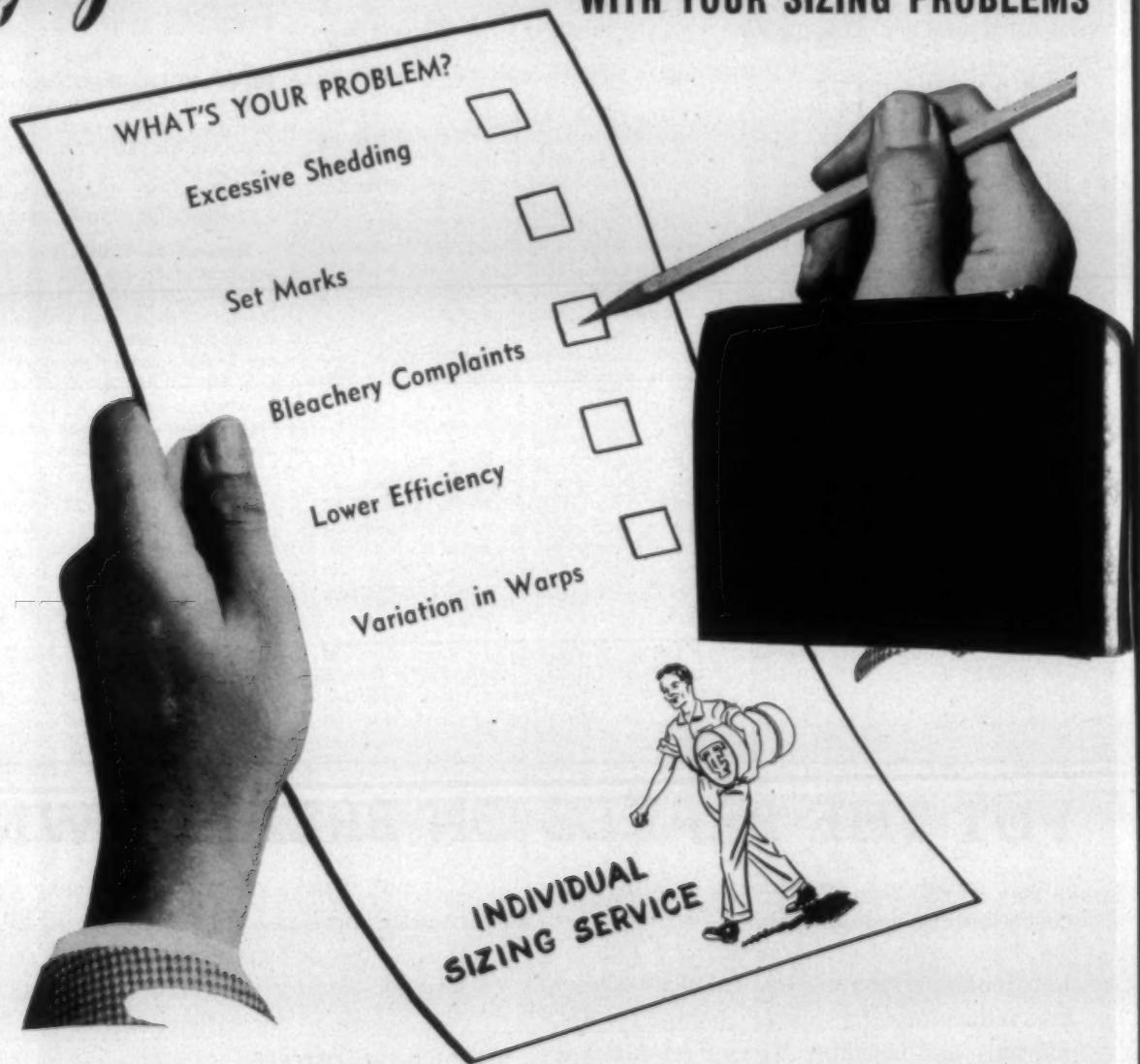
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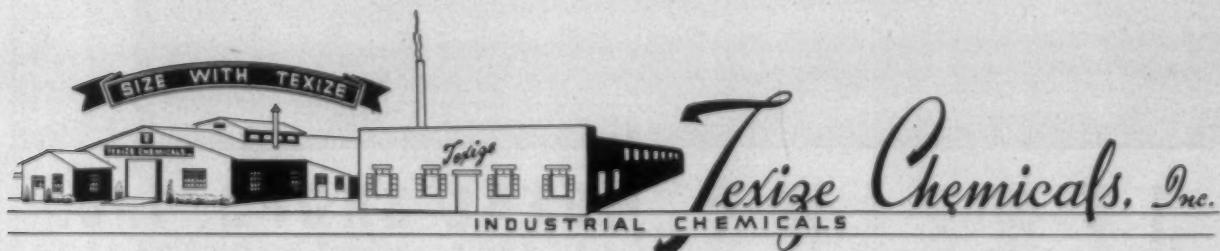
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MILL NEWS

CONSTRUCTION, NEW EQUIPMENT, FINANCIAL REPORTS, CHARTERS, AWARDS, VILLAGE ACTIVITY, SALES AND PURCHASES

GREENSBORO, N. C.—Third shift operations at the White Oak Plant of Cone Mills Corp., suspended last April, are to be resumed soon. Addition of the shift will bring the number of White Oak employees to 2,300 and will result in an increase in the plant payroll of about \$6,000 a week.

FAYETTEVILLE, TENN.—Elk Cotton Mills recently contracted for construction of a new opening and picking room, enlargement of cotton storage warehouse and insulation of the mill roof, at a cost of about \$130,000. A second modernization program, to cost an estimated \$750,000, is scheduled in early 1950.

THOMASVILLE, N. C.—It is reported in trade circles that the cotton yarn spinning plant of Jewel Cotton Mills, Inc., here is for sale. An official of the mill, however, has denied that the mill has been sold or is for sale, but adds that "anything would sell if it brought the price wanted."

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Operations of Spartan Mills and Startex (S. C.) Mills were merged effective Dec. 1. Walter S. Montgomery is president and treasurer of both mills. Startex Mills will be operated as the Startex Division of Spartan Mills. Spartan Mills employs about 1,300 persons in the production of broadcloth, prints and sheetings. Startex employs about 1,200 persons and produces a wide range of print cloths.

LAURINBURG, N. C.—About 200 employees of Waverly Mills, Inc., and Scotland Mills, Inc., were presented service pins and certificates of loyalty at ceremonies last month. Employees were honored for service ranging from five years to 45 years.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The case of Bethlehem Steel Co. vs. Greenwood (S. C.) Mills in which the steel company demanded \$156,273 allegedly owed it by Greenwood Mills, was settled out of court here Nov. 19. Terms of the settlement were not made public.

GREENWOOD, S. C.—Merger of Brandon Corp., Greenville, and Belton (S. C.) Mills with Abney Mills was accomplished last month. The merger embraces nine textile plants with a combined capital stock of \$7,000,000 and assets of \$30,000,000. Properties formerly owned by the Brandon Corp. will now comprise the Brandon Division of Abney Mills. The merged corporation will operate mills at Greenville, Woodruff, Greenwood, Belton, Anderson and Newry, S. C., and a finishing plant at Travelers Rest, S. C.

FORT WORTH, TEX.—The property of Horvath Mills, Inc., formerly Fort Worth Cotton Mills, was sold at auction last month to a Dallas, Tex., realtor for \$175,000.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—Avondale Mills has received eight awards from the National Safety Council for an outstanding record of competitive safety achievement during the 12-month period ended June 30. The awards

included two first place trophies, one third place certificate, two perfect record awards and three accident reduction awards.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—A bronze plaque was awarded employees of Fairforest Finishing Co. Dec. 6 in recognition of having worked 1,200,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident. The award was presented by John Carter, safety engineer for General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corp., and it was accepted on behalf of the employees by James Lancaster, chairman of the Safety Inspection Committee at Fairforest.

ERWIN, N. C.—The 25-Year Club of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. held its fourth annual banquet here last month. Several new members were welcomed into the club at the banquet. John D. Faircloth was presented a gold watch for the completion of 50 years of continuous service. The only other 50-year member is Robert L. Stamper.

CARTHAGE, N. C.—Ground was broken here Nov. 29 for construction of a plant for Carthage Fabrics Corp., which will do rayon weaving. President of the new concern is E. Sontag of New Bedford, Mass., head of Paxton Fabrics Corp. with mills in New Bedford. It is reported that the Carthage plant will begin operations with about 480 looms and afford employment for about 250 persons.

GASTONIA, N. C.—A proposal under which the property of Bloom Mills, Inc., would be sold to unidentified interests for \$350,000 to satisfy in full claims of preferred creditors and 33 1/3 per cent cash settlement to general creditors will be circulated to unsecured creditors for approval under a ruling passed by a U. S. District Court judge in Charlotte, N. C., Dec. 2. Hearing on the corporation's Chapter X petition for reorganization was scheduled to have been held Dec. 15.

TARBORO, N. C.—About 400 striking textile workers at Hart Cotton Mill returned to work Nov. 28, bringing to a close a strike which had been in effect since last May 12. At a mass meeting Nov. 27, the strikers voted to return to work without a contract.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—A federal district court decision in the case of Union Bleachery vs. United States was upheld by the U. S. Court of Appeals for the fourth circuit, an order filed Dec. 5 in the office of Clerk of Federal Court Wilbur D. White indicated. The appeal by Union Bleachery was in an action started in 1933 to recover alleged overpayments of income taxes for the years 1923 to 1928.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—F. W. Poe Mfg. Co. has contracted for the conversion of its former mill store into a modern office building. Cost of the project will be about \$23,862.

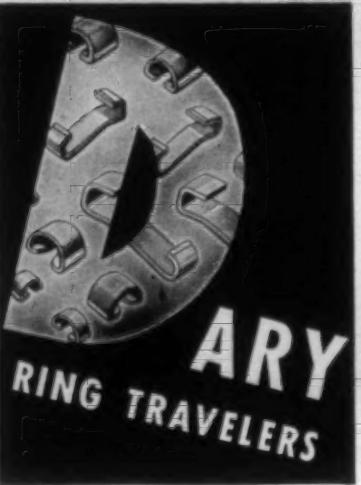
FALL RIVER, MASS.—It is reported that American Thread Co. is considering consolidation of mercerizing and finishing operations in plants in Fall River if production costs and tax assessments can be held at low enough levels. A spokesman for the company said that if sufficiently competitive factors could be developed in Fall River two finishing plants would be placed in operation and mercerizing equipment would be moved there from Easthampton, Mass.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Industrial Cotton Mills was granted a state charter Nov. 26 to deal in textile fabrics and fibers. Authorized capital stock is ten shares of no par value. C. F. Haysworth, Jr., is president of the new concern.

KOLLOCKS, S. C.—Construction is to begin shortly on the new J. P. Stevens rayon finishing plant at Kollocks on land purchased some 20 months ago. This is to be



THE GEORGE H. LANIER MEMORIAL HOSPITAL at Langdale, Ala., a 90-bed institution built at a cost of \$2,100,000 to serve the six textile communities of the Chattahoochee Valley and adjacent areas in east Alabama and west Georgia, was dedicated last month to the memory of the late president of West Point Mfg. Co. and Lanett Bleachery & Dye Works. The two textile firms gave \$925,000 and \$215,000, respectively, towards construction of the hospital.



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MILL NEWS

an enclosed, completely air conditioned plant of approximately 200,000 square feet with glazed tile interior walls and modern fluorescent lighting. Scheduled for completion in operating condition by May 31, 1950, this new finishing plant will represent the best in building construction and operating efficiency. Engineers for this project are J. E. Sirrine Co. of Greenville, S. C., and general contractor is Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville, S. C., and Birmingham, Ala.

JOANNA, S. C.—A visual efficiency program has been set up at Joanna Cotton Mills Co. whereby every employee will have an opportunity to learn about his or her visual efficiency and any possible benefits which he or she might receive from care by vision specialists. This voluntary program is a feature of the over-all safety program being pushed at the plant.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.—Aleo Mfg. Co. last month completed the sale of 194 company houses to employees. The company retained ten houses for occupancy by supervisors of the mill.

ANDERSON, S. C.—Further centralization of M. Lowenstein & Sons, Inc., interests in Anderson was accomplished this month with the movement here of purchasing, cotton buying and classing and engineering activities. Personnel has been transferred to Anderson from Lowenstein mills in New Orleans, La., Huntsville, Ala., Gaffney, S. C.,

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and Rockingham, N. C. The former Orr Mill store building is being renovated and made into offices for the new personnel.

JEFFERSON, GA.—Vocational school classes for employees of Jefferson Mills, Inc., were started last month. Classes offered are carding and spinning; weaving, winding and quilling; mathematics and economics.

BESSEMER CITY, N. C.—A civil action asking a judgment against Gambrill & Melville Mills Co. for \$25,000 has been filed here. The plaintiffs allege that cotton, lint, dirt and offensive vapors from the plant has caused property damage and sickness to the plaintiffs.

NEWBERRY, S. C.—A total of 240 looms at Mill No. 2 of Newberry Textile Mills, Inc., heretofore idle, were put into production this month. The added looms resulted in the employment of about 125 additional persons.

HIGH SHOALS, N. C.—Carolinian Mills, Inc., has been honored by the North Carolina Department of Labor for having done an outstanding job of accident prevention during 1948. The firm was awarded the Labor Department's Certificate of Safety Achievement, which was presented to Robert T. Stutts, president of the company, by Allen N. Honbarrier, safety inspector representing the Department of Labor in the Charlotte district. The certificate cites Carolinian Mills, Inc., for having rolled up a conspicuous safety record last year and for work which "resulted in a substantial reduction of accidents and the promotion of safer working conditions, thereby contributing to the prevention of human suffering and curtailing economic waste."

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Emily W. Ellis and Ellis Weaving Mills, Inc., in a Federal Court case early this month were ordered to pay \$84,444.43 to Catherine Culbertson, Shelton Y. Culbertson and Medora L. May, plaintiffs, on the condition that the plaintiffs drop all allegations of fraud and deceit from the complaint and that the defendants not go into bankruptcy in the next ten years.

WAYNESBORO, VA.—Chatham Mfg. Co. of Elkin, N. C., recently sold its plant and real estate here to Wortendyke Mfg. Co. of Richmond, Va., producer of woven paper

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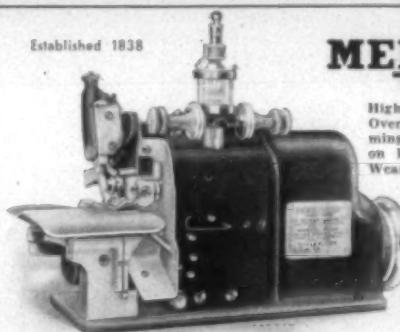
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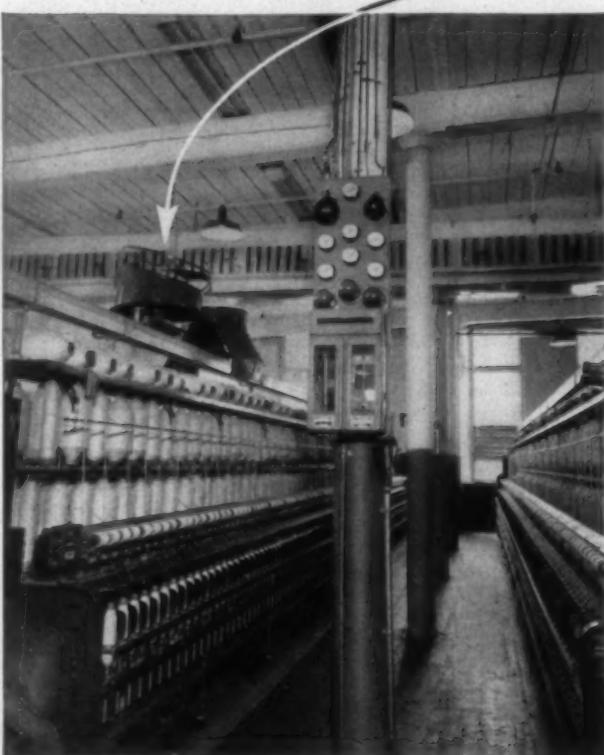
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MILL NEWS

and plastic yarn fabrics for automobile seat covers. Plant equipment and machinery was sold to Schafer & Max of Allentown, Pa.

MOORESVILLE, N. C.—Mooresville municipal authorities have entered into an agreement with officials of Burlington Mills Corp. whereby the town will take over the

water and sewage systems at the mill and village of the firm's local Cascade rayon plant.

WILLIAMSTON, S. C.—Construction will start here "immediately" on a filament rayon weaving plant for Textron, Inc. It is estimated the plant will cost between \$3,500,000 and \$4,000,000. The new plant will be constructed near Textron's Williamston mills. It will provide employment for a mini-

num of 300 employees, representing an annual payroll of between \$800,000 and \$900,000. Daniel Construction Co. of Greenville has been awarded the contract for the work and it expects to have the building substantially completed by the last of April so installation of machinery can be started at that time. The building will contain approximately 160,000 square feet totally enclosed in the most modern type of construction. It will be lighted by the latest types of fluorescent lighting and will have completely refrigerated air conditioning. The mill will have 960 looms and will be a complete operation, with warping, winding, slashing and weaving. Textron now has four mills at Anderson, one at Belton in addition to the present plant at Williamston. It also operates garment plants at Belton and Pickens and a shipping center at Anderson and numerous other units outside of South Carolina. Another garment plant at Westminster, S. C., is ready to start operations.

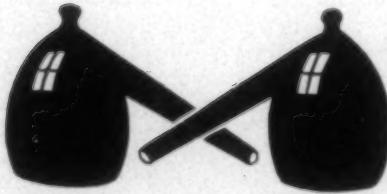
MCKINNEY, TEX.—Production will be increased 20 per cent in the near future at the local plant of Texas Textile Mills, which now has been completely rebuilt. The plant was almost demolished 18 months ago by a tornado, and was reopened June 30.

ARCADIA, S. C.—McKoy-Helgerson Co. of Greenville, S. C., has been awarded the contract for construction of an extension and interior remodeling to Mill No. 1 of Mayfair Mills. The extension will be a two-story structure, 102 by 57 feet, with a half basement. Cost of the project was not stated.

CARROLLTON, GA.—Mandeville Mills, Inc., recently completed the sale of 147 company-owned homes in the mill village. All but two of the houses were sold to employees occupying the homes.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Burlington Mills Corp. plans to reopen its Reidsville throwing plant about Jan. 1. Bob Wood of Burlington's Gloria rayon plant at Johnson City, Tenn., will be the new superintendent of the Reidsville plant. Frank Bowman of the

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For additional Personal and Mill News, see "Before Closing Down"

company's Central Falls plant, former general overseer at Reidsville, will return to the plant in the same capacity. Mr. Bowman is now at Reidsville putting machinery in order. Superintendent Wood is scheduled to report at Reidsville Dec. 27. Garland S. Daniel, office manager at Roanoke weaving plant, Vinton, Va., will be transferred to Reidsville in the same capacity.

LEAKSVILLE, N. C.—A modern 165-foot brick chimney has been completed at the Karastan and bedspread units of Fieldcrest Mills here. A major step in smoke abatement, it was built in connection with installation of two stoker-fed water tube boilers.

WILMINGTON, DEL.—The Du Pont Co. has advised its customers that the production of nylon yarn and staple has been temporarily curtailed making it necessary to reduce offerings to all accounts. This curtailment is due to manufacturing changes taking place in nylon yarn and staple plants which are temporarily interfering with production. These changes are a necessary part of the long-range expansion program. Every effort is being made to overcome this temporary curtailment; but until such time as these efforts are successful, there will be less nylon for distribution.

CAMDEN, S. C.—The building phase of the main building of Du Pont's orlon plant here is nearing completion, and present indications point toward beginning of fiber manufacture next Summer.

PENROSE, N. C.—Blueprints of the proposed Southern plant of Naumkeag Steam Cotton Co., Salem, Mass., are now being studied. The 200-acre tract at Penrose will be used to set up completed integrated facilities for carding, spinning, weaving, finishing and sewing. There will be approxi-

mately 28,000 spindles and 700 looms, some of which will be transferred from currently idle units in Massachusetts. Approximately 450 persons will be employed on a three-shift basis.

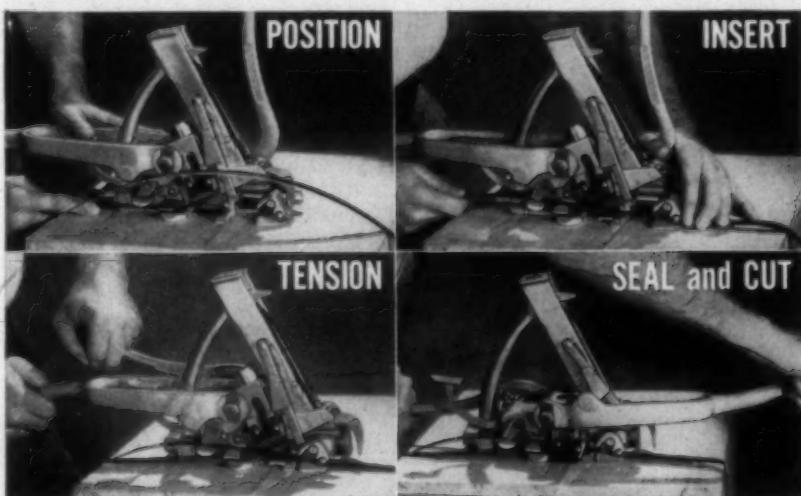
SHELBY, N. C.—Management, employees and the community joined this month in celebrating the golden anniversary of Shelby by Cotton Mills. A dinner climaxed the observance when special honor was paid to R. T. LeGrand, who has been active in the management 33 years.

LAVONIA, GA.—C. E. Roberts and sons, Edward and Milton, have formed a partnership known as Franklin Novelty Yarn Co. which now is operating the old Lavonia Novelty Yarn Co. plant here. The mill is

equipped with 2,000 spinning spindles and 2,000 twister spindles. The elder Mr. Roberts was secretary-treasurer of Lavonia Novelty Yarn Co., and Edward Roberts was superintendent. The partners have taken an option to buy the plant.

ABERDEEN, MISS.—The citizens of Aberdeen were scheduled to vote this month on a \$200,000 bond issue for construction of a textile plant. No announcement has been made relative to the type of products to be made.

COOSA PINES, ALA.—The new viscose yarn spinning plant of Beaunit Mills, Inc., is now operating at about 60 per cent of capacity, and is expected to reach full production late in January.



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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946. Of Textile Bulletin, published Monthly at Charlotte, N. C., for October, 1949.

State of North Carolina
County of Mecklenburg

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Junius M. Smith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of Textile Bulletin and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Acts of March 3, 1933, and July 2, 1946, embodied in Section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor and business manager are:

Publisher, Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C.; editor, David Clark, Charlotte, N. C.; business manager, Junius M. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.

That the owner is: Clark Publishing Co., Charlotte, N. C. David Clark, Owner, Charlotte, N. C.

That the known bondholders, mortgages and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

(Signed) JUNIUS M. SMITH,
Business Manager.

(Signed) MARGARET L. ROBINSON,
Notary Public.

(My commission expires March 14, 1950.)
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of December, 1949.

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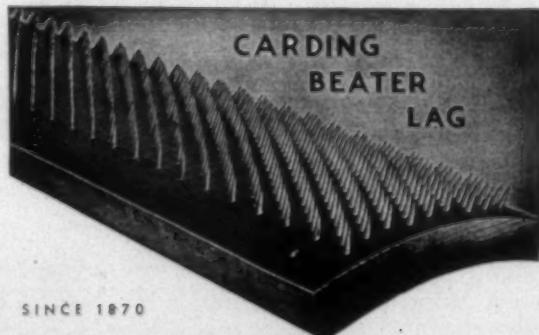
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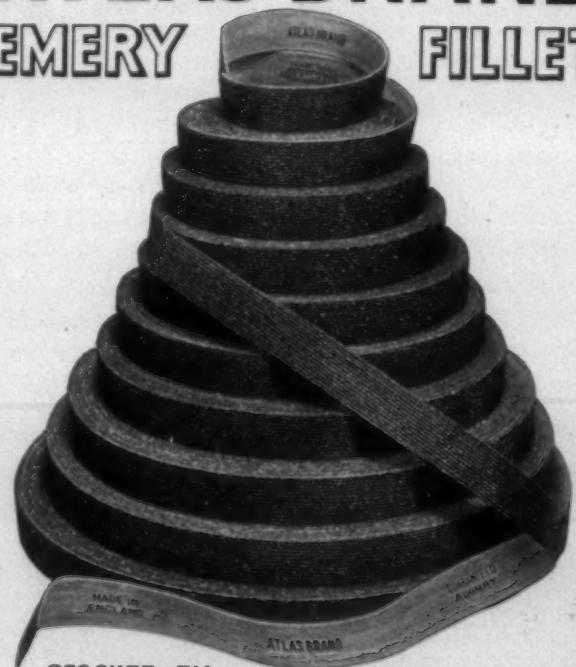
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For The Textile Industry's Use

EQUIPMENT - SUPPLIES - LITERATURE

Non-Fluid Oil Names Head Of Loom Lubrication Div.

Falls L. Thomason, Southern district manager for New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co., announces the formation of a new loom lubrication division. The two chief functions of the new division will be to select proper grades of Non-Fluid oil designed to provide the most efficient lubrication of looms at the lowest possible cost per month—or per loom hour of operation; and to assist in proper selection of schedules and the establishment of a program based upon hours of operation and housekeeping practices in the weave room.

Carroll A. Campbell, former superintendent of the Woodside Mills at Fountain Inn and Simpsonville, S. C., and more recently superintendent of mills of this group located in Liberty, S. C., has been selected as directing head of this loom lubrication service and engineering division of the company. Mr. Campbell is a graduate of Furman University of Greenville, S. C., the School of Chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and attended the Philadelphia Textile School. He will join the technical staff of New York and New Jersey Lubricant Co. Jan. 1, 1950, with headquarters in Greenville.

The ever-increasing use of Non-Fluid oil for lubrication of looms prompted the establishment of this new Loom Lubrication Division, according to Mr. Thomason. One of its more important services will be to act

as liaison between textile mills and loom builders. This close co-operation is expected to insure the best results from the use of Non-Fluid oil and will help to decrease the mechanical and production failures caused by faulty lubrication. The loom lubrication service will be available at no extra cost to the mills and is to be maintained for the convenience of new customers as well as old.

Greenville Firm Made Agent For American Key Products

American Key Products, Inc., 15 Park Row, New York, has appointed Chemical Industrial Laboratories, Inc., Greenville, S. C., as its exclusive Southern representative in the sale of the firm's Idaho potato starch and other products used by textile mills.

Landis Named Agent For Brown, Booth Companies

Oliver D. Landis, Inc., of Charlotte, N. C., has been appointed exclusive agent in the Carolinas, Virginia and Georgia for Arthur S. Brown Mfg. Co. of Tilton, N. H., manufacturer of Tilton woven endless belts. This Charlotte firm has also been appointed exclusive agent in the Carolinas and Virginia for Benjamin Booth Co. of Philadelphia, maker of a complete line of card clothing, including Strip-O-Matic, which is said to have several important features found in no other card clothing. In addition to these

recently added accounts, Oliver D. Landis, Inc., is agent for other well known lines of textile mill supplies, among which are: Silver King fibre roving cans, Keller roll cleaners and pneumatic tools, Alexander Brothers leather belting, Landis grosgrain spin-master spinning and twister tapes, and exclusive agent for Chatham slasher and clearer cloths.

Wrenn Made Hyster Agent In Carolinas, Georgia



Wrenn Brothers, Charlotte, N. C., a firm which specializes in materials handling equipment, has been appointed agent in the Carolinas and Georgia for the Hyster Co. of Portland, Ore., manufacturer of a complete line of pneumatic tired lift (as shown) and straddle trucks. Edgar R. White, who has been with the manufacturer for the past ten years, has joined the staff of the Charlotte company as manager of the Hyster Lift-Truck Division. In addition to the Hyster line, Wrenn Brothers is agent in this territory for Colson Corp., manufacturer of casters; Meese, Inc., manufacturer of canvas baskets and trucks; DeKalb Metal Fabrication Co., manufacturer of aluminum boxes; and Spalding conveyors.

New Stabilized Azoic Dye Is Announced By Calco

A new stabilized azoic dye, Calconyl Blue G Powder, and in its solution form, Calconyl Blue G Single Solution, were announced recently by American Cyanamid Co., Calco Chemical Division, Bound Brook, N. J. They have been recommended for cotton printing, where acid aging is available, to produce economical, clear, full navy blue shades with fairly good fastness to light and excellent fastness to washing, perspiration, dry cleaning and plisse.

These Calconyl blues are said to be satisfactory for use in patterns along with other acid aging types of dyes, such as soluble vat dyes, or with resin-bonded pigments. Sug-



NEW SOUTHERN OFFICE OF Davis & Furber Machine Co., located at 1637 West Morehead Street, Charlotte, N. C., is shown above. Inset shows G. C. Truslow, who has joined the organization to manage the new Southern branch. Mr. Truslow resigned from Fieldcrest Mills early this year after 35 years in various managerial positions at that firm's Southern plants. While with Fieldcrest he set up its quality-control department and supervisory training program, and before resigning was in charge of developing special machinery.

FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

gested uses are for printing dress goods, tablecloths and handkerchiefs. They are both reported to be very stable under normal storage conditions and Calconyl Blue G Single Solution is said not to precipitate or separate on long standing in the color shop.

Pocket Guide To Products Is Offered By Bemis Bros.

As part of a campaign to acquaint customers with the wide variety of its products, Bemis Bro. Bag Co. is distributing a *Pocket Guide to Bemis Products*. This 16-page booklet illustrates and briefly describes more than 40 general types of products and special services available through the Bemis company, serving practically every industry and trade in the country in one way or another. Copies of the booklet are free from Bemis Bro. Bag Co., 408 Pine Street, Box 30, St. Louis 2, Mo., or from any Bemis plant or sales office.

Raybestos-Manhattan Book Features Asbestos Textiles

Asbestos Textile Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa., has just published the second edition of its book entitled *Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products*. This new edition of a book considered the finest of its kind in the asbestos textile industry, was written by Jesse M. Weaver. It contains 64 pages, is handsomely printed in two colors, and case bound in blue imitation leather embossed in silver. The book contains a complete description of the various grades of asbestos, and deals at length with the analysis of them. In addition, the various manner in which asbestos is furnished to fabricators are described and illustrated.

Various asbestos textiles and textile products made in the R/M plants at Manheim, Pa., and North Charleston, S. C., are illustrated, described in detail, and applications for each covered. Included are lap; roving;



DIXIE TEXTILE MACHINE CO., INC., recently has added to its facilities a complete shop for the manufacture of pitch band reeds. All of the machinery and equipment is new, and part of it was especially designed to eliminate gear marks in the rolling and finishing of reed wire. This new process, according to A. A. (Red) Brame, produces a reed which greatly reduces end breakage. The firm is located at Greensboro, N. C.

asbestos cord and steam hose yarn; wire wiping cord and wick; asbestos bags for dust collection; asbestos belts; tapes or listing, including oil, water and flame-resistant types for wrapping electric cables; thermal insulating tapes; various grades and types of range burner wickings; asbestos tubing or sleeving; felted asbestos.

Nine pages are devoted to describing the various types of asbestos cloth woven by Raybestos-Manhattan and illustrating 19 of them with life-size cuts. Tables also show the most suitable fabric for a long list of products fabricated from asbestos cloth. Interested parties may obtain a copy of *Asbestos Textiles and Textile Products* by writing on their company letterhead to Asbestos Textile Division, Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., Manheim, Pa.

George T. Metcalf Co. Joins Agency Network

The National Advertising Agency Network added its 28th member when the George T. Metcalf Co., Providence, R. I., accepted an invitation to join this month. The membership greatly increases the service potential of the Metcalf organization since agencies in the N.A.A.N. "act as" "branch offices" for each other, performing product research work, exchanging market information, and supplying many of the

other facilities usually confined to the largest agencies. The Metcalf organization brings to the N.A.A.N. a long and broad experience in industrial advertising, most particularly in the textile and textile equipment and service industries. Among their accounts are the Franklin Process Co., Powell & Alexander, Inc., H & B American Machine Co., Mount Hope Finishing Co., and Foster Machine Co.

Slashers And Slashing Featured In New Book

Fiber Publishing Co., 42 Greylock Road, Newtonville, Mass., has published a book entitled *Slashers and Slashing*, which has been written by A. E. Silcox in collaboration with A. L. Landau. The book, selling for \$1.50, is a detailed description of the slasher, with an individual chapter devoted to the functional importance and operation of each section of the slasher, together with sizing and sizing systems. Also incorporated in the book, is a review of multi-motor drives, instrumentation, homogenization, and a discussion of the coming importance of hot air slashing. Mr. Silcox is well known in the industry as a result of his many years with Saco-Lowell Shops as one of its outstanding experts on slashers. The book of 102 pages is well written, and may be considered authoritative—a worthwhile

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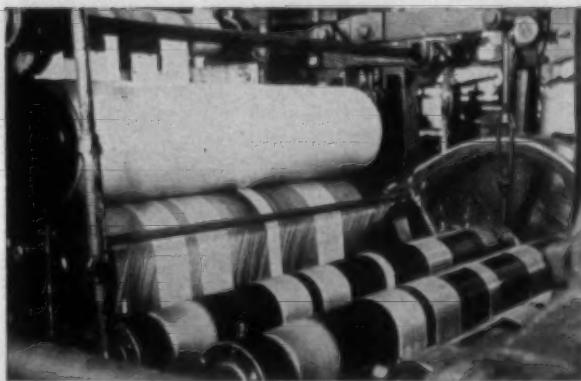
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*with Improved Inside Supports
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- stands stress of yarn better.
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Expressly designed to run on all new models of high speed warpers.

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With Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and three two-ply wood supports between.



**GN — NYLON,
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With five Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports as shown.

Also GR — RAYON, with Improved Cast-iron Inside Supports at ends, and seven two-ply wood supports between.

We have doubled the number of fastenings securing the staves to the supports, with self-tapping screws used at Improved Inside Supports. The barrel remains smoother, and the beam will withstand rough handling with heavy loads and remain true running.

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FOR THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY'S USE—

reference book for slasher room overseers, superintendents, students, and textile engineers.

Micarta Roll Distributed By Saco-Lowell Shops

The Micarta lap roll manufactured by Westinghouse Electric Corp. has been standardized upon by the Saco-Lowell Shops. Replacing the previously used wood rolls except where customer preference dictates otherwise, the Micarta lap roll will be supplied both with new equipment and for repair and replacement use. The critical dimensions are exactly the same as the wood roll now found on existing installations. Micarta, a tough, moisture-resistant material, will not chip or splinter. The Micarta lap roll weighs under three pounds, as compared with the approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the wood roll. A high coefficient of surface friction results in a better start for the lap. Pick-up is immediate, and overlapping and wrinkling are eliminated. Micarta lap rolls are manufactured in two lengths to fit both the nine-inch and the $10\frac{1}{2}$ -inch lap winder. Rolls can be furnished promptly by Saco-Lowell Shops to mills desiring to make trial installations.

Barber-Colman Opening New Greenville Branch

The new \$70,000 branch office and service building of Barber-Colman Co. at Greenville, S. C., was completed and made ready for occupancy this month. Located at 14 Dunbar Street, it is a single-story building 107 feet wide and 126 feet long. It will house the offices of the textile division and the control division in addition to the stock room, repair shop and garage for company cars. The building will be heated with hot water from an oil-fired furnace and will also have an air circulating system.

General offices and plant of Barber-Colman Co. are located at Rockford, Ill. The

firm recently released new literature on its equipment for the automatic temperature control of size boxes and size storage kettles. These releases, designated F-3939 and F-3971, are complete descriptions of control components and their applications. They are available on request from the general office or any branch office.

Butterworth Vat Color Range Embody Many New Features

A new two-stage dyeing and finishing range for narrow fabrics is announced by H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, Pa. It is reported to be the first complete vat color range manufactured for narrow fabric production and is extremely flexible in application and operation. The new range processes 600 yards of narrow fabrics per minute. Approximately 15 strands of fabric can be run through the range at a rate of 40 yards per minute, sectionalized on rolls with spacers. Rolls have an 18-inch face.

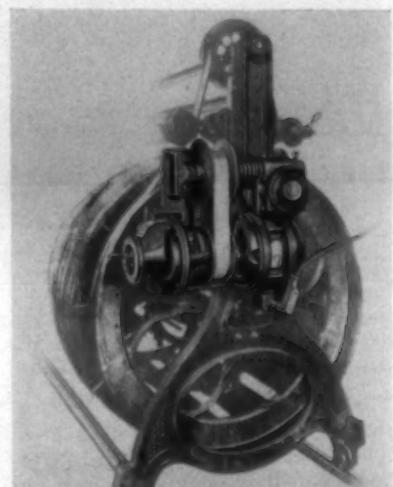
For direct colors, the new Butterworth range can be operated as two separate sections with a total production of 1,200 yards of narrow fabrics per minute. For vat sulphur colors, the two stages are used as a single range with complete electrical control and synchronization. The entire range is only 60 feet long and is equipped with a variable speed control for any part of the equipment. In addition, there is an automatic temperature control for dye box, washer boxes, dryer and curer.

Equipment in the range includes: three-roll laboratory padder with liquid level control, air dryer, optional take-off mechanism, laboratory steamer, three six-roll washers, air dryer and curer, ten-cylinder dryer and finishing section and optional take-off mechanism.

The new Butterworth range is especially designed for the finishing of hat bands, ribbons, tapes and other similar fabrics. In conventional finishing of narrow fabrics, skeins are dyed, washed and finished separately. Finishing of narrow fabrics in range will now offer economies not heretofore possible.

ble. The new Butterworth range enables finishing plants to increase narrow fabric production with appreciable savings in time, labor, chemical and steam costs. The range is another step in finishing plant flexibility and standardization.

Vari-Speed Drive Control Announced By Sjostrom Co.



A new attachment for driving and controlling dressing frames for woolens and worsteds has been announced by Sjostrom Machine Co., Lawrence, Mass. This device is bolted to the existing dressing frame eliminating overhead drive and allowing a variable speed ratio of three to one. An adjustable brake brings the reel to a quick, easy stop in any desired distance. Thus the operator knows at all times where a broken end is located. Yarn breakage is greatly reduced because of the easy, gentle start and stop, it is claimed. It is also claimed that much greater yarn speeds are possible due to the flexibility of the unit, thus increasing production.

Firm Offers Service Of New Fiber Array Machine

Fiber Research Associates, 230 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., is distributing a circular describing the services of the organization which was set up as a result of the development of a special machine which will lay out fiber arrays accurately and at a great saving of time. Rather than to place the machine at the disposal of the mill, the firm states, it was decided to give the mill the service as offered from the machine. The purchase of a fiber array machine of this type, the firm points out, would not be practical due to the fact that the mill would still require an experienced machine operator, together with a competent technician who can interpret the arrays.

General Dyestuff Corp., 435 Hudson Street, New York City, announces the release of the following new circulars: G-615—Celliton Fast Rubine 3BA for Printing; G-622—Celliton Fast Yellow 7GA Conc.; GDC-306—Celliton Orange 3R; G-628—Rapidogen Golden Yellow IFG.; and G-629—Sulpho Rhodamine B Extra.



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A.S.M.E. Considers Textile Industry Problems

An "engineering approach" is the textile industry's most urgent need, James R. Longstreet of the textile division of the Warner & Swasey Co., Cleveland, Ohio, told the American Society of Mechanical Engineers Dec. 2. The mechanical and technical advancements in the textile industry have introduced complications with which the average machine operator cannot cope, Mr. Longstreet told the society during its 70th annual meeting at the Hotel Statler in New York City.

Engineers are needed in the textile industry now more than ever before because mechanical complications have eliminated the individual who can qualify as both operator and maintenance man, he asserted.

If the average mill owner fails to recognize this fact, Mr. Longstreet said, he will most likely find that at the year's end his expenses have increased while his production has decreased. Mr. Longstreet told of one producer who was working with nylon and overloaded his machines in the processing step. The result was continual breakdown and failure to meet production requirements.

"No amount of training from the machinery demonstrator can cure this situation permanently," he asserted. "There needs to be in the solid core of management someone to maintain the analytical approach to maintenance." Mr. Longstreet pointed out that the problem of maintenance in both the large and small mill is a serious one, but that the engineer who knows his equipment and can apply analytical reasoning, can cut costs and waste to a degree that most operators fail to realize. "It would seem that the engineering approach would favor the large organization . . . however, it is my personal opinion that this situation can be met by the smaller outfits," he said.

With the trend of processing machinery in favor of fewer operations with more universal equipment that will handle wide ranges of fiber, the smaller mills can come into their own since this new equipment will enable them to shift products quickly to meet changing market needs, make short runs possible and will cut down training time for operators, he explained. The engineering approach, he said, cannot only play a significant part in the function of small organizations but can also prove its worth in large firms which employ extensive technical staffs of wide varieties.

In such cases, he continued, a more intelligent and more integrated approach to problems of maintenance and personnel training is needed, not only on operators' levels but in the higher brackets of supervision and management which need the engineer's analytical approach to make the program complete. "There is every reason to believe that the engineer's approach to the problems of textiles can in part play an important role in further promoting the textile industry," declared Mr. Longstreet.

The outstanding development of air conditioning in the textile industry since the end of the last war has established a pattern for industry and will continue to modify air conditioning techniques as further textiling advancements are made, P. L. Davidson, consulting engineer of Philadelphia, told the A.S.M.E. Mr. Davidson read a paper prepared in collaboration with an associate, John deB. Sheppard.

"It is quite natural that the textile industry should take the lead in air conditioning in the industrial field as from the inception of mass textile production, control of atmospheric conditions as an essential to proper fiber processing

has been an industry problem," said Mr. Davidson. "In fact, the phrase 'air conditioning' had its birth in the textile industry where the process of controlling the temperature and humidity of the air within mill interiors was primarily considered as conditioning yarn by means of air. Even prior to the development of factory textile production, when the industry was still operated on a 'cottage' basis the finest production was obtained in those sections of the world where natural climatological conditions favored the processing of the fibers."

Responsible for changes in air conditioning systems, he said, are the invention of hundreds of new machines like the double deck twister and the design and production of new fibers to meet the varying fashion trends requiring very sudden changing of the arrangement of machine operation. He explained that the substitution of fibers such as nylon for silk, rayon for cotton or spun for filament yarns requires changes in the relative humidity required for the process. This change in styling necessitates changes in the capacity or distribution of the air conditioning system, he said.

The days of moisturizing the air by wetting the floor with a hose or by mechanically spraying moisture into the air, are over, Mr. Davidson said. Recent years have brought several new engineering developments, among which are the unitary and central station systems of air conditioning, electrostatic filters, the elimination of windows in factories, changes in wall structures and insulation techniques, refrigeration and several others, he said. "Thermodynamically, there is no difference between a unitary and central station system," he pointed out. "The actual difference is in the size only."

The housing required for a central station is usually of a size the average mill cannot provide on its machine floor, so the unitary system, which consists of small single units suspended from the ceiling, is more desirable because of space, he explained. However, maintenance on these units is high, he added. "The increased operating efficiency and decreased maintenance cost of a central station will compensate for the increased capital cost of the central station and its apparatus room," he said.

The problem of cleanliness, Mr. Davidson revealed, has given rise to electrostatic filters which have replaced the inadequate air washers and oil and cloth filters. Cotton fabrics which go through a drastic bleaching and finishing process are free from industrial air dirt unless they are soiled during the weaving process. "Rayon and other synthetic fabrics," he said, "do not go through such finishing processes and soil or dirt introduced in the fabric in the weave room is not removed in the finishing process. The result is a 'second' or inability to produce a pastel or light shade fabric." Since the electrostatic filters are more readily adaptable to the central stations, this fact provides another reason why central stations are more desirable than the unit system, he said.

The third air conditioning innovation, the elimination of windows, is a more revolutionary one, Mr. Davidson declared. "From a functional point of view, windows have only two excuses for existing—light and ventilation or cooling," he said. Daylight construction failed to give the light required as measured by today's standards. The sunshine produced so much glare that shades had to be provided or windows painted. The volume of air that a modern textile mill requires for cooling is impossible to obtain through



Photo shows unloading and hoisting of one of 46 spinning frames in a recent moving operation.

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open windows. Therefore, windows fail in their only two functional reasons for existence."

Modern mills should be built without windows, he said, and existing mills should do away with them by bricking, since it is impossible to control "within the desired tolerances," the temperature and humidity in areas adjacent to them. He indicated that this latter point is important because the strength of cotton fiber, for example, is approximately 50 per cent greater, the elasticity 20 per cent greater and the strength before rupture more than double at 75 per cent relative humidity than at 40 per cent. Beyond a relative humidity of 75 per cent the strength falls off and the elasticity increases rapidly, so windows which interfere with temperatures by drafts and humidity by condensation should be eliminated.

Wall construction and insulation gives rise to the problem of heat loss and gain, Mr. Davidson asserted. From this standpoint, he explained, a 13-inch brick wall would be perfectly satisfactory. Seasonal temperature changes, however, determine whether or not insulation is required to prevent condensation. Vapor seals should be used wherever steel angles are found because serious condensation will otherwise result, he added.

Mr. Davidson gave three reasons to justify the expense of insulation: it dampens out the variable sun load effect on the roof, in many cases it is necessary to prevent condensation, and in the case of a wood roof, which is impossible to vapor seal from the inside, condensation and eventually deterioration is often experienced within the wood planks themselves.

He said refrigeration has gained increasing importance during the last few years for the maintenance of constant temperatures. This has been motivated by the fact that the increased efficiency of machines is brought about by refrigeration, he declared, citing the following example: "In a 600 XD Draper loom mill operating on rayon fabrics with a thoroughly modern air changing humidifying system, the loom stops ranged from 2.3 to 5.4 per producing loom hour. The loom efficiencies averaged 92.6 and second quality

ranged between 15 and 16 per cent. When refrigeration was added to this unit, the loom stops over a range of two months were from 1.2 to 2.9 and efficiencies averaged 96 plus per cent with the second quality dropping to a range between four and seven per cent. When the refrigeration was stopped for adjustment, it was found that the loom stoppage and efficiencies almost immediately reverted very close to the original findings."

Textile Machinery Show Slated May 8-12

The American Textile Machinery Exhibition will be held at Atlantic City, N. J., May 8-12, 1950, under the auspices of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers. The exhibition will be the largest of its kind ever staged. Its purpose is to exhibit to the textile industry all over the world the latest cotton and woolen machinery, looms, winding, dyeing and drying machinery, mill supplies and allied products. The event will be held in the Atlantic City Auditorium, which is one of the most modern exhibition buildings in the world, located on the famous boardwalk facing the sea. Atlantic City provides excellent hotel accommodations, at a wide range of rates and ample attractions for relaxation and entertainment.

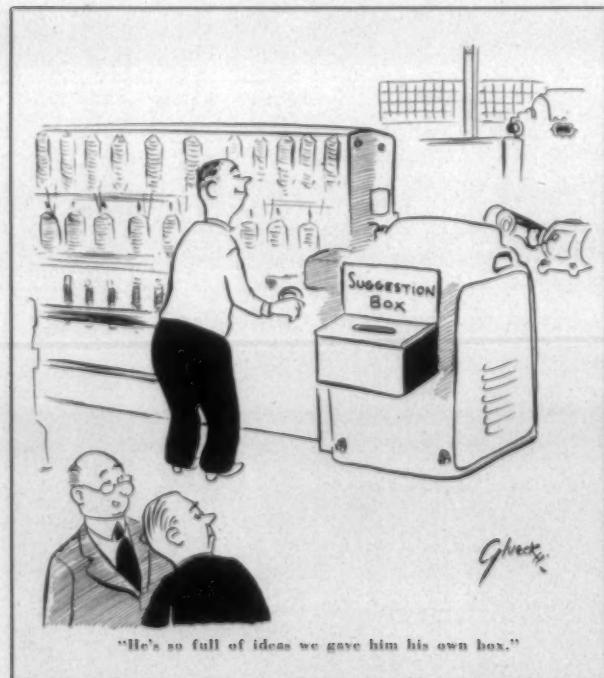


Staged for the entire trade, the American Textile Machinery Exhibition will be international in scope. Buyers and sellers of the textile industry from all over the world will attend. Under one roof will be concentrated the best creative thought of the textile machinery industry, the latest ideas and designs, the latest developments and methods in machinery and equipment. All exhibits will be in operation.

Over 200 leading manufacturers of the textile machinery industry will exhibit their products. With competition growing stronger within the industries of all countries, it is expected that attendance from countries outside the United States will be great.

The exhibition committee is headed by Erwin N. Darrin, vice-president of Draper Corp., Hopedale, Mass., as chairman. Other members are J. Hugh Bolton, president of Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.; Frederic W. Howe, Jr., vice-president of Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; J. Frank Lowell, vice-president of Saco-Lowell Shops, Boston, Mass.; Winthrop S. Warren, sales manager of Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I.; W. H. Rometsch, Jr., secretary and treasurer of Fletcher Works, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; R. G. Ross, sales manager of the textile division of Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill.; and Edgar A. Terrell, president of the Terrell Co., Charlotte, N. C.

From all indications the attendance by company executives, mill officials, sales managers and key men in all branches and departments of the textile trade will be tremendous. Many of the large textile mills throughout the country are planning to send groups of their superintendents, overseers and foremen to the exhibition. Persons intending to visit the exhibition next May 8-12 are urged to



communicate promptly with the Housing Secretary, 16 Central Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., for room reservations. Admission to the exhibition is free to everyone in the textile industry. Tickets may be obtained in any quantity desired by either communicating with Albert C. Rau, manager, Campbell-Fairbanks Exposition, 332 Park Square Building, Boston, Mass., or from any of the exhibitors.

A list of exhibitors at the Atlantic City show follows:

Abbott Machine Co., Abington Textile Machinery Works, Acrometal Products, Inc., Allen Co., Allentown Bobbin Works, Inc., Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Aluminum Co. of America, American Dyestuff Reporter, American Paper Tube Co., American Pulley Co., American Textile Engineering, Inc., American Wool & Cotton Reporter, Ashworth Bros., Inc., Ateliers Roannais de Constructions Textiles, Atkinson Heslerick & Co., W. H. Bagshaw Co., Bahson Co., Barber-Colman Co., Bijur Lubricating Corp., Birch Bros., Inc., William Birch, Ltd., Benjamin Booth Co., Buensod-Stacey, Inc., Bunting Brass & Bronze Co., Burlington Engineering Co., Inc., H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co.

A. B. Carter, Inc., Century Electric Co., Chapman Electric Neutralizer Co., Clinton Foods, Inc., Cocker Machine & Foundry Co., Container Corp. of America, Continental-Diamond Fibre Co., Cook-P & N Machine Co., Inc., William Crabb & Co., Crocker Wheeler Electric Mfg. Co., Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Curtis & Marble Machine Co., Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Davis & Furber Machine Co., Davison Publishing Co., Dayton Rubber Co., Diehl Mfg. Co., Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Draper Corp., Duesberg-Bossum of America, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., Durant Mfg. Co.

Elastic Stop Nut Corp. of America, Eriez Mfg. Co., Fafnir Bearing Co., Fairchild Publications, Felters Co., Fletcher Works, Inc., Foster Machine Co., Foxboro Co., Fuller Brush Co., General Electric Co., David Gessner Co., Girdler Corp., Inc., Graton & Knight Co., Grinnell Co., Inc.

H & B American Machine Co., Ernest M. Hahne, Hart-Moisture-Meters, George S. Harwood & Son, Hayes Industries, Inc., Hermas Machine Co., Inc., Herr Mfg. Co., Inc., Holdsworth Gill Screw Co., Inc., R. H. Hood Co., E. F. Houghton & Co., Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., Hubbard Spool Co., Philip V. Hugues & Sons, Rodney Hunt Machine Co., James Hunter Machine Co., Hyatt Bearings Division of General Motors Corp., Industrial Dryer Corp., Industrial Steels, Inc.

M. W. Jenkins Sons, Inc., Kearney Mfg. Co., Inc., Kent Co., Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., Oscar Kohorn & Co., Ltd., Lack, Atherton & Davis, Lamberth Rope Corp., W. T. Lane & Bros., Inc., F. A. Lazenby & Co., Thomas Leland Machinery Co., Inc., Lester-shire Spool & Mfg. Co., Lincoln Engineering Co., Link-Belt Co., Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., Lydon Bros., Inc.

McGlynn-Hays Industries, Macbeth Corp., Manton-Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc., Marquette Metal Products Co., Marshall & Williams Corp., Meese, Inc., Micro-Lite Co., Inc., A. Milne & Co., Milton Machine Works, Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Co., Morrison Machine Co., Morse Chain Co., Mount Hope Machinery Co., Mus-champ Taylor, Ltd., National Drying Machinery Co., New De-pature Division of General Motors Corp., New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co., John P. Nissen, Jr., Co., Norcross Corp.

Oakite Products, Inc., Optical Associates, P. O. M. Co., Pan-American Publishing Co., Parks-Cramer Co., Penick & Ford, Ltd., Inc., B. F. Goodrich & Son, Inc., Plastomatic Corp., Pneumafil Corp., Proctor & Schwartz, Inc., Progressive Machine Co., Inc., Rayon & Synthetic Textiles, Reeves Pulley Co., Inc., F. L. Regnery Corp., Robert Reiner, Inc., Republic Steel Corp., J. E. Rhoads & Sons, Rice Barton Corp., Joh. Jacob Rieter & Co., Ltd., Riggs & Lombard, Inc., B. S. Roy & Son Co., Rudell Machinery Co., Ltd.

SKF Industries, Inc., Saco-Lowell Shops, Saentis, Inc., Sarco Co., Inc., C. G. Sargent's Sons Corp., Schmidt Mfg. Co., Scott Testers, Inc., Shell Oil Co., Inc., Singer Sewing Machine Co., James Smith & Son, Inc., Smith, Drum & Co., Societe Anonyme Adolphe Saurer, Sonoco Products Co., Standard Mill Supply Co., Standard Pressed Steel Co., Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Sterling Engineering & Mfg. Co., Stewart-Warner Corp., Synthane Corp.

Takk Corp., Taylor Instrument Cos., G. H. Tenant Co., Terrell Machine Co., Texas Co., Textile Age, Textile Bulletin, Textile In-dustries, Textile World, Ton-Tex Corp., Trumeter Co.

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A.C.M.I. Approves Joint Mission To Japan

The board of directors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, at a meeting in Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7, approved a proposal to send an Anglo-American fact finding commission to Japan to study the textile situation in that country. Ellison McKissick of Alice Mfg. Co., Easley, S. C., A.C.M.I. president, declared the purpose of such a mission would be purely exploratory. At a later date he will name four members to represent American textile interests. In addition to the A.C.M.I., it is reported that the Textile Export Association of New York, the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York also will give consideration to the Japanese textile situation.

Removal of floor prices and export controls on Japanese textiles was termed untimely and needlessly disruptive by William C. Planz, vice-president of Neuss, Hesslein & Co., in a forum on the threat of Japanese competition conducted by the New York Board of Trade Nov. 17. Mr. Planz pointed out that world trade in textiles has been convalescing slowly from the effects of the war and the political upheavals that followed and is not robust enough as yet to withstand the shock of Japanese competition. The volume of textiles now moving in international trade is only 75 per cent of the average for 1935 to 1939 which was a period of worldwide recession.

"The Japanese textile problem is part and parcel of the Far Eastern or Asiatic problem and should not be regarded as something separate and apart. Before the Japanese industry is given the green light to proceed at full speed ahead, something should be done to restore Japan's historic markets on the Asiatic mainland. Unless this is done, Japanese goods will naturally seek those markets which are already receiving adequate supplies of textiles from us and from western European sources." Japan, he went on to say, has a role to fulfill in the economic rehabilitation of the Far East but the removal of controls on the Japanese industry should either accompany or follow the restoration of peace and stability in China and southeast Asia and should not precede it.

In reply to the oft-repeated statement that Japanese output of cotton goods is not large enough to threaten world markets, the speaker declared that the psychological effects of Japanese prices on world markets is much more serious than the physical volume available should warrant. Buyers the world over, he declared, are using quotations on Japanese goods to drive down values on textiles from all other sources. He urged that the Japanese mills be induced to sell their products at prices closer to world levels. This policy, he said, would enable Japan to improve its exchange position and make possible the purchase of larger amounts of the foodstuffs so badly needed by the populace there.

Recover Dornbusch Library Of Grains

The recovery of the world-renowned Dornbusch library of 30,000 original grains and designs—an event of major

importance to fabricators in the textile industry—has been announced by F. A. Ringler Co., 42 Park Place, New York, 78-year old engraving firm. These graining patterns, used for applying textures and sculptured effects on fabric, leather, paper, rubber and plastics, had been reported destroyed by Allied bombing during World War II. However, Justin F. Schiess, president of the Ringler organization, on a European trip with his attorney, Louis Goldring, decided to make a personal investigation. In an atmosphere of international intrigue, crossing and recrossing borders, he finally reached his goal—the Dornbusch grain pattern factory—and found that it had been destroyed.

Nevertheless, they checked further to try to recover at least a few of the prized patterns. After some detective work worthy of Ellery Queen, they found buried treasure—the complete library of 30,000 grains, for the most part safe and undamaged, in an underground vault—preserved in the same manner as other works of art uncovered in remote European localities. Reporting the find to Joint Export and Import Agency officials in Frankfort, they obtained sole Western Hemisphere sales rights to the Dornbusch graining plates and graining machines. Sample swatches and impressions of the Dornbusch patterns will be available to manufacturers as either engraved steel rolls or electrosteel plates.

Luster Enhances Sales Appeal Of Fabrics

Luster, that intangible extra something, is desired by the consumer in uses which annually consume nearly five billion yards of fabric and almost 600 million pounds of yarn, the National Cotton Council said Nov. 28 in a special report, "Luster in Cotton," appearing in the *Textile Research Journal*. In cotton alone, the 40-page study reveals that based on 1947 production, the demand for luster is estimated to be significant in 2,667,000,000 square yards of fabric and 210,000,000 pounds of yarn. These include items in clothing, household and industrial applications of textiles. The strongest demand for luster is found in women's and misses' apparel markets. Dresses, foundation garments, hosiery, negligees, bed jackets, nightgowns, bathing suits and underwear are noted in the council study as examples where higher luster would significantly enhance the value and durability of cotton products.

In a technical section, the report points out that while luster is a form of light reflection originating in the fibers that make up the yarn or fabric, its appeal is essentially sensory. "Not only physical, but physiological and psychological factors are involved in the visual impression of luster," the report says. "Since luster may impress each observer somewhat differently, its complete scientific measurement presents difficulties which have not been successfully overcome by the many instruments designed to record luster values." The report examines all presently known cotton luster finishes and suggests lines of further research to achieve greater luster effects. "Mercerization," the report says, "has been used for more than 50 years in adding luster to cotton. Today, however, even brighter yarns and fabrics are required, as well as more efficient and economical finishing methods."

The report notes that lustrous textiles are available from silk and the synthetic fibers but points out that in many uses cotton's superior functional qualities of launderability, dur-

ability, and comfort are essential. Higher luster in these uses would add a real fillip to the sales appeal of cotton materials. "Luster in Cotton" is the second in a series of National Cotton Council studies of major cotton qualities. Like the earlier report, "Crease-Resistance and Cotton," it is divided into a market and a technical section. The former gauges the demand for luster and explains the influence of price and quality in relation to market values. The technical portion which contains over 200 bibliographical references, discusses the nature and origin of textile luster and its influence on fabric design and construction.

T.R.I. Cites Progress Through Research

Many facets of "Textile Progress from Fundamental Research," the theme of the meeting, were told at the 20th annual convention of the Textile Research Institute early this month in New York City. Most speakers predicted a bright future for the textile industry as the result of new fibers and new processes coming from the laboratories of the nation through fundamental research.

A. G. Ashcroft, director of research for Alexander Smith & Sons Carpet Co., was re-elected president of the group. Other officers are Kenneth Wilson, vice-president of Forstmann Woolen Co., vice-president; Richard T. Kropf, vice-president of Belding Heminway Co., Inc., treasurer; and D. B. MacMaster of Public Relations Council, secretary. Named directors for terms of three years each were Norman C. Armitage, president of Deering Milliken Research Trust; Andre Blumenthal, vice-president of Sidney Blumenthal & Co., Inc.; Ephraim Freedman, director of the Bureau of Standards, R. H. Macy & Co.; Thomas G. Hawley, Jr., director of research, United Merchants Laboratories, Inc.; G. P. Hoff, manager, technical division, rayon department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc.; Jules Labarthe, Jr., senior fellow, Mellon Institute of Industrial Research; Donald H. Powers, director of applied research at William H. Warner & Co., Inc.; and W. Bailey Sellars, director of research and development, Burlington Mills Corp.

Mr. Ashcroft, the T.R.I. president, declared that managers of American industry, especially the textile industry, must show greater agreement on research if it is to prove a successful investment by industry and if the American public is to receive the full benefits of research efforts.

"The managers of industry are not in agreement in their handling of their research effort," Mr. Ashcroft said. "We are asking ourselves, and we trust they, too, are questioning: Why are there such wide differences of action with regard to research in American industry and, specifically, in the textile industry? If it is a successful investment by some, what are the elements that make it so? Why should it not be an equally successful investment by each unit of the textile industry?"

At a meeting the day prior to the opening of the convention, advisory bodies of the T.R.I. agreed to expand the institute's cotton research program. The group has devoted most of its recent attention to wool and dyeing projects.

Among speakers heard during the convention were J. H. Dillon, director of research at T.R.I. and the Textile Foundation, "Continuity in Textile Research;" Rene Bouvet of American Viscose Corp., "Textile Research at Work;" Walter J. Hamburger of Fabric Research Laboratories, Inc., "Practical Applications of Fundamental Research;" W. E. Coughlin, director, textile laboratory, Good Housekeeping

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stoppage of machine motions at comparatively low speeds, as in a loom. When this light is applied properly calibrated to the shuttle on a loom or the shuttle thread, these items appear to be standing still and their position, arc and other factors can be adjusted if necessary for greater operating efficiency. When used on a spinning frame, the spinning speeds of all spindles can be calibrated, it was pointed out.

November Rayon Shipments Are Listed

United States rayon producers shipped a total of 99,700,000 pounds of filament yarn and staple in November, an amount just under total shipments of the month previous, but nine per cent more than was shipped in November, 1948, according to the *Rayon Organon*, statistical bulletin of the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. For the first 11 months of the year producers' shipments totaled 871,300,000 pounds, or 13 per cent below the 1,004,500,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding period of 1948. Inasmuch as large portions of shipments in the months of August through November were made out of inventory, and with inventory down to one-third of what it was at the mid-year peak, rayon shipments henceforth will closely reflect production, the *Organon* points out.

Rayon filament yarn shipments in November amounting to 75,500,000 pounds were one per cent above those in October and seven per cent greater than November last year. Viscose-cupra yarn shipments in November totaled 49,300,000 pounds of which 24,100,000 pounds were high tenacity yarn and 25,200,000 pounds textile type yarn. Acetate filament yarn deliveries totaling 26,200,000 pounds accounted for the balance. Staple plus tow shipments in November amounted to 24,200,000 pounds (15,500,000 pounds of viscose and 8,700,000 pounds of acetate). These deliveries were three per cent under the previous month but 14 per cent above November, 1948.

Rayon producers at the end of November held stocks amounting to 23,100,000 pounds, an amount 21 per cent below those at the end of October. The Nov. 30 inventory was made up of 15,400,000 pounds of viscose-cupra filament yarn, 4,200,000 pounds of acetate yarn, and 3,500,000 pounds of staple.

Rayon staple imports for consumption in the United States during October totaled 758,000 pounds, a substantial gain over the 462,000 pounds imported in August and the 251,000 pounds in September. Total imports for the first ten months of the year amounted to 8,354,000 pounds, about one-quarter of the poundage imported in the corresponding 1948 period.

Analysis of figures on men's suit production as drawn from the Facts for Industry series of the U. S. Bureau of the Census shows, according to the *Organon*, that while in the first eight months of 1949 Summer-weight suits suffered a 24 per cent loss compared to the corresponding period in 1948, all-wool suits and suits of 25 per cent or more wool declined 35 per cent. All other Summer-weight suits, most of which were rayon, declined only three per cent in the period. Taking into account that the bulk of the suits 25 per cent or more wool are rayon-wool blends in which the rayon predominates on a weight basis, and further that it can be assumed that the output of these rayon-wool blend suits had the same pattern of production as did the all-rayon suits, it will be realized that production of the all-wool

Summer-weight suits probably declined more than 35 per cent.

In the matter of separate dress and sport trousers, the *Organon* points out that the increase in rayon trouser cuttings is notable, showing a rise of 24.5 per cent of the 1947 total to 41.8 per cent of the cuttings during the first eight months of 1949. On the other hand, the categories of cotton and wool trousers cut declined from 1948 through 1949, cotton showing a net decline of 31 per cent and wool 26 per cent on an eight-month comparison.

Rayon in the men's wear field will have increasing importance in 1950, the *Organon* predicts, especially in suits and suitings, as a result of price reductions announced by manufacturers and a greater variety of rayon fabric types and blends from which to choose. Another factor making for greater popularity is the improved method of finishing. Typical recent reductions announced by manufacturers in their Spring lines ranged from 75 cents to \$4.50 per garment at retail. Moreover, there is an increasing production and promotion of men's Winter-weight suits of blends with wool and other synthetic textiles.

In its annual analysis of the current wool situation, the *Organon* points out that estimates of world wool production by the Department of Agriculture at 3,780,000,000 pounds, grease basis, for the 1949-1950 season would indicate an output over the previous season of only 10,000,000 pounds and approximately four per cent under the 1936-1940 pre-war average. Wool production has declined from the peak 1941-1942 season total of 4,200,000,000 pounds to a low of 3,740,000,000 pounds in the 1947-1948 season and has recovered only slightly since then.

World production of apparel class wools in the 1949 season is estimated at 3,000,000,000 pounds, grease basis, or about two per cent above the previous season. Production of carpet class wool will be three per cent above the 1948 output. Apparel wool stocks were estimated at 2,767,000,000 pounds on June 30, 1949, a decrease of about 900,000,000 pounds or 24 per cent under the previous year and 33 per cent or 1,400,000,000 pounds below the stocks in the middle of 1947.

Stocks of government-owned or controlled apparel wool at mid-year amounted to 698,000,000 or 47 per cent under world stocks in governments' hands 12 months previously. The Joint Organization (U. K. Wool Disposals, Ltd.) held about 575,000,000 pounds and the Commodity Credit Corp. of the United States held the balance of 123,000,000 pounds, grease basis.

Wool consumption (apparel) in the last three years has outpaced production. On the basis of 3,000,000,000 pounds production and a 900,000,000 pound reduction in world stocks, a total consumption of 3,900,000,000 pounds is indicated for the 1948-1949 season. The outstanding increase in consumption by the U. S. S. R. was notable. Not only has Russia increased its wool imports directly from Australia and other wool growing countries, but it has also absorbed large quantities from Britain and various European countries via Poland and Czechoslovakia.

In the United States, based on consumption in the first nine months of the year, wool consumption in 1949 is estimated at 510,000,000 pounds, scoured basis. This would represent a loss of 28 per cent compared to 1948 and 32 per cent under the record year of 1946. Apparel wool consumption in 1949 is estimated at 355,000,000 pounds, 29

Institute, "Meeting Consumers' Needs in Textiles;" R. M. Hoffman and L. F. Beste of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., "Some Aspects of Fabric Hand;" R. G. H. Siu, research director, Philadelphia Quartermaster General Laboratories, "Biochemical Mechanism of Cellulose Breakdown by Micro-organisms;" and Hugh S. Taylor, dean of the graduate school of Princeton University, "Recent Researches on Silk Fibroin."

Mills which have attained maximum speed on new batteries of looms and spindles are turning more and more to short cuts on preparatory processes and test methods for further savings. Dollars saved here, textile men said, represent the factor that can keep their product competitive with those coming from mills with comparable or better weaving and spinning equipment.

New methods of preparing sizing and finishing mixtures in which a cheaper base material can be used were demonstrated by the Manton Gaulin Mfg. Co., Inc., of Everett, Mass. The company, which has manufactured homogenization equipment for the dairy and food industries for 50 years, has found a practical application for its homogenization machine in preparation of starch sizing and finishes, and in a comparatively short time has made installations in more than 70 textile plants.

The conventional method of preparing size for yarns to enable them to withstand the constant friction on a loom involved the cooking of starch, softeners and other ingredients in large kettles until a solution of the required viscosity was attained. The cooking process took up to two hours at temperatures of 210° F. With the new homogenization method, the starch is heated to only 170° and is forced through the homogenizer which breaks it down to the desired viscosity by tremendous pressure. After homogenization the starch can be stored at normal room temperature.

The apparent advantages of homogenization, it was pointed out, are first that the sizing viscosity remains constant and slumping or pebbing of the starch is eliminated. The smoother size will materially improve the strength of the yarn and by preventing breakage, increased production per loom is obtained.

In finishing plants, homogenization of the size provides better control of the percentage of sizing deposited on the fabric and makes it possible to process more yards with each batch. In textile printing, it helps to effect absolute mixture of printing pastes for sharper detail and better coverage.

A new method of color matching by electronic means was demonstrated by the Instrument Development Laboratories of Needham, Mass. Samples of the required color can be matched wet or dry with those turned out in a dye plant by a "color eye" contained in a rapidly moving mirror. Using a combined electronic and optical computing system, the ratio of brightness between a color standard and sample are indicated on a wide scale mirror. The "color eye" installation, costing about \$2,450, is already in use in eight dyeing plants, according to company officials.

Utilization of stroboscopic light has been applied to the study of motion in spindles and looms, according to a spokesman for the General Radio Co. of Cambridge, Mass., which manufactures a machine called the Strobolumen. Widely acclaimed in the commercial photography field, where the high intensity and short duration of light makes possible motion stoppage on high-speed machines in action, the stroboscopic light also furnishes a means for visual



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per cent below the previous year and 43 per cent under 1946. Carpet class wool consumption in 1949 is estimated at 155,000,000 pounds, 25 per cent below the all-time record of 1948.

Textile Finishing Industry Accidents Analyzed

Injuries and accident causes in textile dyeing and finishing are described in the latest of a series of reports issued by the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, according to Brunswick A. Bagdon, regional director in the South. The report covers the experience of 446 plants engaged in dyeing and finishing yarn, thread or piece goods and employing over 64,000 with more than 139 million employee-hours worked. It is estimated that the annual time loss in the industry due to injured workers was 72,000 man days.

In its accident analysis, the report discusses not only the major types of accidents but also major types of unsafe working conditions and major types of unsafe acts in the textile dyeing and finishing industry. It stresses the fact that "accident prevention is not merely a form of humanitarianism—it is good business which pays off well in reduced operating costs and more efficient production." Numerous typical dyeing and finishing accidents in each department within the industry are listed and analyzed as to their causes and the means for their prevention.

The analysis of the disabling accidents includes details concerning nature of injury and part of body injured, departments and occupations in which accidents occurred, type of safety organization and first-aid facilities in the factories, and comparisons for geographic areas and states, size of plants and kinds of textiles processed.

Copies of this bulletin may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C., at 45 cents per copy. Remittance may be made either by coupons sold in sets of 20 for \$1, and good until used, or by check or money order payable to the Superintendent of Documents.

Outlook For 1950 Considered Good

More closely united than ever before in modern history, the cotton textile industry will begin 1950 with a confidence inspired by new-found strength, Ellison S. McKissick, president of the recently-formed American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, asserted at the year end. Stronger because of its ability to present a united front in dealing with national and international problems, the industry faces the coming year much better equipped for efforts to protect and preserve the industry and the jobs of the hundreds of thousands of American men and women it employs.

Providing direct evidence in 1949 of the resilience it has acquired during the period of painful post-war adjustment,

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the industry by the manner in which its members have learned to co-ordinate production and merchandising with rapid changes in demand, offers promise of increased stability for the future. Through modernization and improvement programs, the mills have continued to make concentrated efforts to hold down unit costs so as to provide the best quality products at lowest possible prices for the consumer. They realize it is to their best advantage to enjoy maximum production entailing full employment, and to this end they will continue to accept what they have always considered their mercantile responsibilities as imposed when forward lines of distribution pursue realistic buying policies.

With all sales indications pointing to a continuation of the favorable ratio of unfilled orders to stocks on hand for the next few months, cotton textile mills approach the new calendar year in a firm technical position. Business outlook for the first six months of 1950 is bright although international developments and their possible effect on our foreign textile markets will have to be watched carefully and necessary action taken by the industry to retain for this country a fair share of world textile trade.

'Ray Bell Hopeful About New Year

Increased production, greater employment and better business prospects prevail in the cotton textile industry at the opening of the New Year, with trade conditions vastly improved from those existing a year ago, W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, states. As a consequence of market changes in the past six months, good results are already substantially guaranteed for the first quarter of 1950, and there is strong likelihood that they will continue in the second quarter and beyond.

"Although production of cotton textiles in the first nine months of the year was the smallest since pre-war, reflecting adverse markets which prevailed into the Summer, there is every evidence," he stated, "that a substantial upturn in production and employment took place in the last quarter of the year. Further improvement is suggested for early 1950. Meantime values have improved to a sounder basis after declines to very low levels in relation to cost early last year, and there has been a notable resurgence of confidence on the part of buyers who today are far more ready to anticipate their needs than was previously the case."

National Cotton Week Slated May 1-6

National Cotton Week will be held May 1-6, it was announced Dec. 16 by the sales promotion division of the

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National Cotton Council, sponsor of the event. Extensive merchandising plans embracing all divisions of the industry are being prepared and will be announced shortly. Due to the fact that cotton textiles are again in adequate supply, Cotton Week this year will emphasize promotions of cotton apparel, piece goods and home furnishings.

Comprehensive promotional material geared to current retail trends and merchandising procedures will be available to mills, converters, jobbers, garment manufacturers and retailers. Check-ups with representative retail organizations indicate a greater participation than ever before of all segments of the trade from cotton growers to retail merchants. Also, the co-operation of allied industries is being effected. This year marks the first time that the National Cotton Council assumes complete direction of all Cotton Week activities.

N. Y. Textile Group To Hear Sears Official

Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., will be guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, the association's dinner committee announced recently. The annual event will be held Feb. 2,

1950, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, 46th Street and Madison Avenue, New York City, beginning at 7:15 p. m. Donald Comer, Jr., of Southeastern Cottons, Inc., Frank Leslie of Leslie & Co., and Charles M. McLeod of Iselin-Jefferson Co., Inc., comprise the committee on arrangements for the event.

No Confirmation On Celanese Nylon Rumors

Although rumors continue that Celanese Corp. of America may produce nylon yarn, confirmation cannot be obtained. One factor believed to be adding fuel to the flames is the fact that Celanese is known to have patents indicating its interest in non-cellulosic fibers. Some of the rumors are to the effect that the concern may make nylon under a license from Du Pont. No comment, however, was available from the latter company on whether such a license arrangement is being contemplated.

The first time any students have graduated from a textile technical school in Canada was marked recently when 26 young students of St. Hyacinthe (Que.) Textile School received their graduation diplomas.

SOUTHERN SOURCES OF SUPPLY for Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information, service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

ARBOTT MACHINE CO., Wilton, N. H. Sou. Mgr.: L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.; Sales Mgr.: S. R. Roane.

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AIR ENGINEERING CO., 115 W. Catherine St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reprs.: E. J. Severs, C. H. White.

ALLEN CO., THE, 440 River Rd., New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Reprs.: L. E. Wooten, Fort Mill, S. C.

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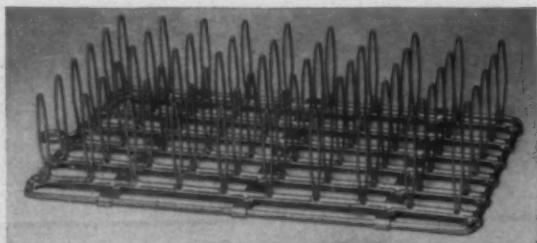
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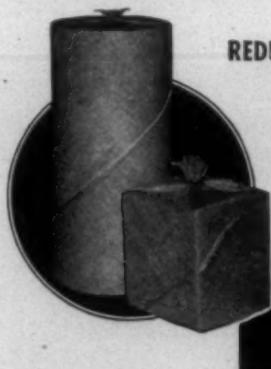
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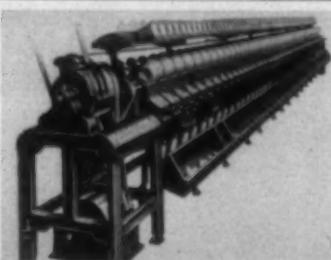
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Before Closing Down

- TEXTILE INDUSTRY HAPPENINGS AS THE MONTH ENDED -

PERSONAL NEWS

Charles H. Campbell, vice-president in charge of sales for Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C., has been re-elected president of the South Carolina State Chamber of Commerce.

Dallas Neese this month is celebrating his 25th year of association with Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C., as sales representative. Mr. Neese is a past chairman of the Associate Members' Division of the Southern Textile Association.

Charles H. Dry of Kannapolis, N. C., purchasing agent for Cannon Mills Co., this month was named to the board of directors of the National Association of Purchasing Agents upon his retirement as president of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents Association. . . . C. L. Wyrock of Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C., was re-elected secretary-treasurer of the regional group.

Gerald S. Tompkins of Philadelphia, Pa., general manager of viscose rayon production for American Viscose Corp., has been elected a vice-president of the firm. He has been with Avisco since 1919, and in 1947 was named to his present duties as well as to the board of directors.

Eugene Edmiston, chief engineer for Mooresville (N. C.) Mills, has been elected president of the Mooresville Rotary Club to fill out the unexpired term of Guy Byrd, former superintendent of the Cascade Plant of Burlington Mills Corp. who is now superintendent of rayon operations at Osage Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

Harry C. Uhl, electrical engineer for Avondale Mills at Sylacauga, Ala., has been named chairman of the textile industry subcommittee of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers.

Paul C. Shepherd has been elected executive vice-president of Wilkes-Barre (Pa.) Lace Co. and Clarence Whitman & Sons, Inc., effective Jan. 2. Wilkes-Barre operates a yarn plant at Charlotte, N. C.

M. A. Bearden, previously assistant treasurer, has been promoted to general manager of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Inc. Mr. Bearden joined Cliffside five years ago after leaving the general management and vice-presidency of Pomona Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C. Prior to that he was secretary-treasurer of Victor Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

J. Edgeworth Beattie, South Carolina sales representative for Charlotte (N. C.) Leather Belting Co., has resigned his position to devote his full time to other interests.

Seven second hands have retired from work in the plants of Cone Mills Corp. at Greensboro, N. C., each completing service

records of from 15 to 48 years. They are Abe Hicks, William F. Loman, C. V. Webster, Walter W. Staley, W. H. Lambert, John F. Starling and William D. Freeman.

Frederick A. McDevitt, formerly vice-president of Pierce Bros., Ltd., of New Bedford, Mass., has become assistant to the vice-president of Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., Inc., St. Louis, Mo., where he will assist in the management and supervision of Ely & Walker's textile plants.

James C. Jacobs, Spartanburg, S. C., representative for Keever Starch Co., was married recently to Miss Anne Shell of Greenville. The couple is residing at 406 Howard-Aden Apartments, Cleveland Street, Spartanburg, where Mr. Jacobs makes his headquarters.

L. L. Brown, general manager of Malvern (Ark.) Cotton Mills, a subsidiary of International Shoe Co., this month was elected president of the Associated Industries of Arkansas at the group's annual meeting in Little Rock. Mr. Brown entered the textile field in Georgia shortly after graduating from Georgia Institute of Technology in 1913, and he has been manager of the Malvern plant since engineering its construction in 1928.

W. B. Shirk has been made director of industrial products engineering in the newly-formed product development and product engineering section of Gulf Oil Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa. His chief assistant in textile industry applications is K. P. Powers.

D. B. Parish has returned to his former position as superintendent of Bowling Green (S. C.) Spinning Co. Until a few months ago he was superintendent of Yarn Specialties, Inc., Clover, S. C.

OBITUARIES

William A. Barrell, 57, president of William L. Barrell Co., Boston, Mass., and Lincoln Mills of Alabama, Huntsville, died Dec. 1 at his home in North Andover, Mass., after a short illness. He leaves his widow, two sons, a daughter and a sister.



Louis Pinckney Batson, 51, widely known in textile circles, died Dec. 14 at his home in Greenville, S. C. For a number of years he was associated with Shambow Shuttle Co. and U.S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co., and later assisted with the organization of the Southern Shuttle Co. At the time of his death he was vice-president, secretary and co-owner of Batson Mfg. Co. as well as sole owner of Louis P. Batson Co. He is survived by his wife,

two sons, a daughter, his father and two brothers.

Russell L. Brown, 53, head of the wool department of Lowell (Mass.) Textile Institute since 1941, died Dec. 13 as the result of injuries suffered in the crash of a plane he was piloting. In addition to his widow, he is survived by a son and a daughter.

Edmund Wade Fairchild, 83, founder and vice-chairman of Fairchild Publications, died Dec. 12 at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J. Among publications of the Fairchild group are *Daily News Record* and *Papers of the American Association of Textile Technologists*. He is survived by two sons, a daughter, five grandchildren and four great grandchildren.

Warren N. King, 61, manager and partner in Texwood, air conditioning and refrigeration concern of Greenville, S. C., died Dec. 7 in an automobile accident. A mechanical engineer by vocation, he was with Draper Corp. for eight years and Shambow Shuttle Co. three years before forming his own company. Survivors include three sons and a daughter.

William Weldon Stark, 85, jurist and vice-president of Harmony Grove Mills, Inc., Commerce, Ga., died this month at Athens, Ga. Judge Stark was president of the First National Bank of Commerce.

Cal H. Strickland, 68, superintendent of the Appleton Co. at Anderson, S. C., for the past 20 years, died unexpectedly of a heart attack Dec. 9 at his home. He had been active in textile manufacturing 50 years. He is survived by two sons, two daughters, five brothers and one sister.

Craig L. Wright, 45, vice-president of Sipp-Eastwood Co., Paterson, N. J., died Dec. 11 at Englewood, N. J., following a brief illness. He leaves his wife, two sons, a daughter, his mother and a brother.

MILL NEWS

BOILING SPRINGS, N. C. — Lancaster Looms, Inc., which produces knitted cloth at a plant in Charlotte, N. C., is now operating the 3,200-spindle carded yarn plant formerly known as Weavers Spinning, Inc. President and general manager is E. E. Suttle of Charlotte.

ROCKINGHAM, N. C. — A \$40,000 expansion and renovation program at Aleo Mfg. Co., a subsidiary of M. Lowenstein and Sons Co., has been announced by Sam T. Snoddy, superintendent. Included in the work are installation of fluorescent lighting in the two weave rooms and transfer to the plant of 62 looms from Orr Mills at Anderson, S. C. Upon completion of the program Aleo will operate 64,000 spindles and 1,710 looms.

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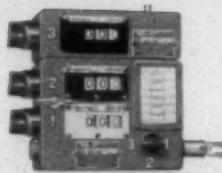
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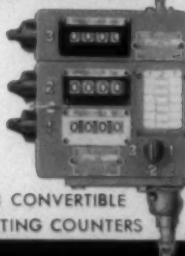
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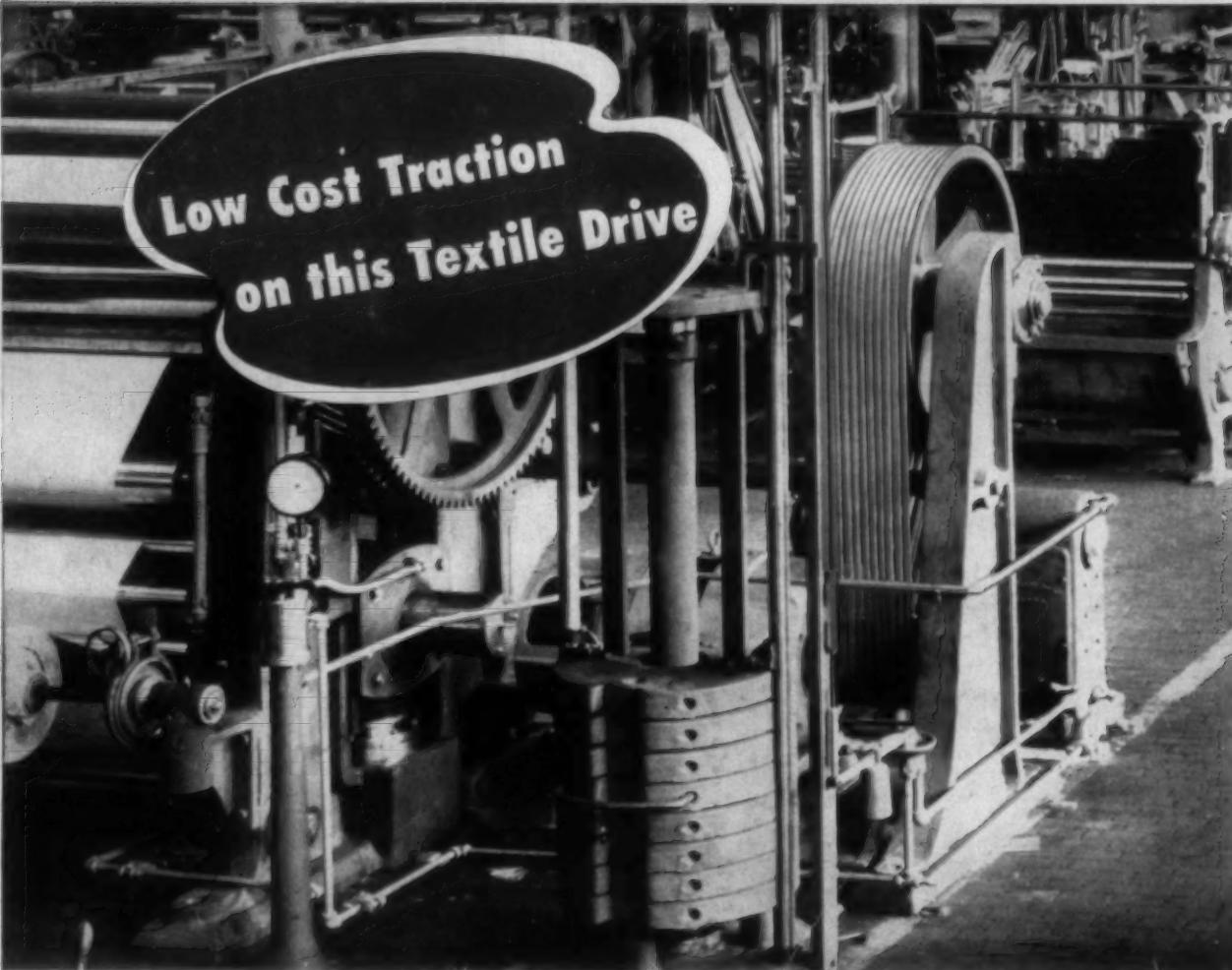
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